Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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PHILADELPHIA GAVE A TAINTED VERDICT

Wilmer Atkinson Shows How Ward After Ward in Quaker City Obeyed Instructions and How Voters Were "Assisted" to Mark Ballot With a "No"

Wilmer Atkinson, editor of the Farm Journal, and president of the Pennsylvania Men's League for Woman Suffrage, in an open letter to the Woman's Journal declares that a "tainted verdict" was rendered in the last election by the Republican leaders of Philadelphia.

In the first twenty wards of the city, Mr. Atkinson shows, suffrage was cut by more than 35,000 votes in comparison with the other three constitutional amendments, and he states that the decision against suffrage was implied in instructions given to ward political leaders a few days before the election and that the voters were "assisted" with ballots with a "no" marked opposite the suffrage amendment.

Mr. Atkinson's letter is as follows:

> "The men took orders, and the orders were to whip us, which they did."—Mrs. Rudolph Blankenburg (the Mayor's wife).

Many of your readers will be interested in having presented to them some facts in relation to the vote for the Woman Suffrage Amendment in this city at the recent election. The vote in the entire city stood 77,247 for and 122,519 against, comprising an adverse majority of 45,272. The twenty wards lying between the rivers and extending from Poplar street south to the navy yard, contributed 30,123 of this adverse majority, being considerably more than one half of that which the whole State gave against the measure. According to the evidence this was a tainted verdict.

I wish to place on record the fact that a few days before the election ward political leaders were called together to receive final instructions with reference to the proposed four amendments which were on the official ballot. They were told that Nos. 2, 3 and 4 "were worthy of support," the plain inference being that No. 1, the suffrage amendment, was of the opposite character.

This advice, coming from the source it did, could mean but one thing—an order to turn down the suffrage amendment, and this order was understood and effectually carried out at the polls on November 2nd. In the twenty

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NEXT WEEK

The Woman's Journal will print a disclosure of the

REAL FORCE

behind the "women's" anti-suffrage organization in its principal stronghold.

Every active suffragist will want extra copies of this issue, and every suffrage organization, whether State association or local league, can use a large quantity to advantage. We shall print only as many as we expect to use. All orders should be received by Jan. 13. Place your order at once by mail or telegraph.

INDIANAPOLIS VOTE FRAUDS PROBED

Police Chief and Officers Indicted As Well As Men for Election Corruption

Chief of Police Perrott of Indianapolis, five police officers, Herman Adam, city sealer, and others were named in fifteen indictments returned on Dec. 31 by the Marion county grand jury, charging violation of the election laws in the election of Nov. 3, 1913.

Chief Perrott is charged in five indictments with assault and battery. The police officers also are charged with assault and battery. Adam is charged with buying votes. Others are accused of repeating.

ANTI GEORGIA HAS MOST LYNCHINGS

Southern States Where Women Are Denied Vote Show Largest Record of Mob Rule

Lynchings in the United States in 1915 numbered 69, as recorded at Tuskegee Institute and announced at Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 1. This was 17 more than in 1914.

Georgia led the States with 13 lynchings. Mississippi was second with nine. Fifty-five persons lynched were Negroes and 14 whites. The year before 49 were Negroes and three whites. Three women were 1915 mob victims.

In four instances, according to the Tuskegee records, innocent persons were put to death by mobs, as proved by later events.

Lynching by States is given: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 18; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 2; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 5; Virginia, 1.

Lynchings would be prevented in these States if there were proper government, and women in each of these States are asking today to have a voice in the election of that government.

ON THE BENCH

Miss Reah M. Whitehead

A Seattle lawyer who became a successful judge. Before her election she was a deputy prosecuting attorney through two administrations, because she did exceptionally good work. Both civil and criminal cases are heard in her court. See article on Page 10.

Bigamists and Paupers On Level With Women

Other Adult Citizens Excluded from Suffrage are Embezzlers, Felons, Vagrants, Illiterates and Idiots—Full List of Disqualifications, as Ratified by Attorneys-General

"Felons, idiots and women"—these are the classes of adult citizens who are excluded from suffrage in the majority of States. Along with them go a smattering of vagrants, illiterates, embezzlers, paupers, duellists, non-taxpayers, bigamists, bribers, and in a number of cases soldiers and sailors and Indians who have not severed tribal relations.

The World Almanac for 1916 has compiled the qualifications for voting—and for not being allowed to vote—in all of the States with the aid of the various State Attorneys-General. This compilation shows that the following classes of adult citizens are denied suffrage in the different States:

Alabama—Men convicted of treason or other felonies, idiots, vagrants, insane, **women.**

Alaska—Aliens and Indians.

Arizona—Idiots, insane, felons, soldiers, sailors, and marines in U. S. service, persons unable to read and write in English.

Arkansas—Idiots, insane, men convicted of felony or failing to pay poll tax, **women.**

California—Idiots, insane, embezzlers of public moneys, those convicted of infamous crime, persons unable to read and write in English.

Colorado—Felons and insane.

Connecticut—Men convicted of heinous crime, **women.** (a)

Delaware—Insane, paupers, felons, men unable to read and write in English, **women.** (a)

Florida—Idiots, duellists, felons, **women.** (d)

Georgia—Felons, idiots, insane, **women.**

Hawaii—Idiots, insane, felons, those unable to speak, read and write the English or Hawaiian language, **women.**

Idaho—Idiots, insane, felons, bigamists.

Illinois—Men convicted of crime, **women.** (b)

Indiana—Men convicted of infamous crime, soldiers, sailors, and marines in U. S. service, **women.**

Iowa—Idiots, insane, felons, **women.** (c)

Kansas—Persons convicted of treason or felony, insane.

Kentucky—Felons, idiots, insane, **women.** (a)

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KANSAS CANCELS LAST STATE DEBT

Officials Hold Public Celebration As Final Bonded Indebtedness is Wiped Out

On the first day of the year the State of Kansas was out of debt. The last of her bonded indebtedness, $159,000, was cancelled and a facsimile of the bond was burned.

Kansas State officials held a public celebration of a quiet nature in the office of the State treasurer.

NEW YORK'S VOTE REACHES 553,348

Final Returns Show Total Favorable Poll of 1,234,512 for Suffrage in Four States

The final canvass of November's vote in New York State, which was held up for weeks by an election dispute in Oneida County, showed that the suffrage amendment received 553,348 "yes" votes and 748,332 "no" votes. The majority against was 194,984. The majority against the new constitution was 510,039, against the apportionment measure 519,749, against the taxation proposal 577,649 and against altering the rate of interest on State bonds 295,361. The vote on suffrage in Oneida County stood 8,891, yes; 15,562, no.

The revised figures in New York make the total vote cast for suffrage in the four States last fall 1,234,512.

MORE BOYS THAN GIRLS IN COURT

New York City Reports in 7,925 Cases of Delinquency Only 2½ Per Cent Were Girls

Of the 7,925 cases of delinquency brought before the children's courts of the five counties of New York City, only 2 1-2 per cent. were girls, according to the report issued Jan. 1 by Dennis A. Lambert, acting chief clerk of the court.

Juvenile delinquincy is the general term covering major offences, of which 7 per cent. were assaults, 36 per cent. burglary, robbery and grand larceny, 18 per cent. simple assaults and petty larceny, 14 per cent. unlawful employment and 25 per cent. anything from playing ball in the street to fishing in the park.

The cost of maintaining the courts was $182,000, or about $12.80 for each child. Mr. Lambert suggests in his report that if this amount of money was spent on playgrounds and other facilities for healthful and innocent sports it would save 2,000 boys the annual stigma of records in the courts.

District Attorney Woolwine of Los Angeles, Cal., announced last week the appointment of Miss Litta Belle Hibben as a deputy district attorney.

The Record of 1915

During the year 1915 not only were 1,234,512 votes cast for equal suffrage in four great Eastern States, but all sorts of strong organizations put themselves on record as favoring votes for women.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs had already declared itself favorably, but during the year State Federations in Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts and Texas for the first time passed suffrage resolutions. Thirty-two State Federations have now recorded themselves as desiring enfranchisement.

Other women's organizations that took a definite stand for equal suffrage in 1915 were: Association of Collegiate Alumnae, American Nurses' Association, and its allied associations, National League of Nursing Education, and National Organization for Public Health Nursing; Texas Farm Women, Women's Benefit Association of the Maccabees, Boston Council of Jewish Women, Southern Conference for Education and Industry, Patrolmen's Wives' Benevolent Association of New York, Women's Democratic Club of New York, and Women's Press Club of New York City.

The National Women's Trade Union League, representing 8,000,000 working women, which had endorsed suffrage some time before, at the convention in New York last June asked the voters, and particularly the working men, to support the suffrage amendments in their respective States.

Local and State granges have come out almost too fast to be counted, and the following other organizations of men and women have recorded their endorsement during the year: The New York East and the Troy Methodist conferences in New York, Newark Methodist conference in New Jersey, the Methodist Men in Ohio, the State conventions of the Christian Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church in Kentucky, and the conference of the Friends of Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland and Ohio. The variety of interests represented by these different organizations is wide enough to settle once and for all the fact that all sorts of women want the vote. The only women's organizations that have gone on record as opposed to equal suffrage, are the anti-suffrage organizations themselves.

Equal suffrage has the respectful attention of the men at the head of the nation. In almost every case the attention is not only respectful but decidedly favorable. The President and Vice-President of the United States, not to mention the Secretary of War, Secretary of Labor, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of the Treasury, and Postmaster General have declared in favor. Among the formal indorsements which came last year from men's organizations were those of the Civil Service employees, the National Letter Carriers' Association, the National American Retail Jewellers' Association, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the American Federation of Railroad Workers, the National Street Railway Association, the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, the Farmers' National Congress, the United Textile Workers of America, the National Association of Wall Paper Painters and Color Mixers of the United States, the Southern Labor Congress, the City Officials of Topeka, Kansas, the New York State Association of Police Chiefs, the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association of New York, the Louisiana State Farmers' Union, the Lieutenants' Benevolent Association of the New York Police, the Civil Service Forum of New York City, the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia Teachers' Association, the Civic Educational League of Atlanta, Georgia, the Fire Underwriters' Association of Kentucky, the Massachusetts Association of German Plumbers and Fitters, the Iowa Association of South California, and a number of State Federations of Labor.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS BY ROBERT BURNS

Scotch Poet, Two Hundred Years Ago, Wrote of Agitation Now Called New

"While Europe's eye is fixed on mighty things,
The fate of empires and the fall of Kings;
While quacks of State must each produce his plan,
And even children lisp the 'Rights of Man';
Amid this mighty fuss just let me mention
The 'Rights of Woman' merit some attention."

In sending these verses to the New York Sun J. C. Kellogg of Elizabeth, N. J., says:

"Of course, it is preposterous to expect a people to interest itself over a new agitation like the rights of woman, so I rise to remark that the above lines were written by Burns more than one hundred years ago."

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of ———— dollars.

Woman Judge on Seattle Bench

Miss Whitehead Says Women and Children Need a Woman's Point of View in Court—Hard for Them to Tell Their Story to Men Only

Miss Reah M. Whitehead was elected in November, 1914, as one of the five Justices of the Peace in Seattle, Washington, a city having a population of about 315,000. She is the only woman holding such an office there. Although there were fourteen candidates, she received a rather flattering vote, standing second on the list. Her work is both of a civil and criminal nature, and it is more correct to speak of her as Judge than as Justice of the Peace. The records of her court for the first nine months showed that she has heard almost 1,600 civil suits and 570 criminal cases.

In writing to The Woman's Journal, she said: "The jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace in this precinct includes civil cases of various classes where the amount involved is not in excess of $100.00. In criminal work the Justice has jurisdiction over all minor offenses, such as assaults, petty larceny, etc., and sits as a commanding magistrate in felonies. Thus, you will see, the jurisdiction is broad and varied and, as a matter of fact, covers a very large amount of litigation.

"In keeping a record of civil cases tried before me I have found there is a large number of cases in which women appear as plaintiffs, or defendants, or both. There is an equally large, or larger, number of cases where women appear as witnesses and to a very surprising extent women are concerned directly or indirectly in the outcome of general litigation.

"I firmly believe that women judges should deal with certain classes of cases in which women and girls are concerned, not because they may be more merciful or just in their treatment of such offenders, but because such women and girls should be brought before and dealt with by women.

"I believe, of course, that women should have a hand in making the laws and interpreting them. There is no man's world and woman's world as separate planets. We are all living in the same world. But the point of view of men differs from that of women.

"It is my hope and belief that in the near future more women will enter the field of law as lawyers, legislators, and judges, than have done so up to the present time, that they may thus make their influence felt upon the laws and the enforcement and interpretation of the laws which surround and affect them and their children in practically every avenue and condition of life."

"When she decided that she would like to be a justice of the peace," says Mabel Abbott in the American Magazine, "her campaign was unique. She went shyly to the newspapers once or twice, and gave out statements to the effect that she was sure she could do the work, and would do it to the best of her ability if elected. Thereafter she made herself conspicuous by staying away from the newspaper offices. She made speeches, going dutifully to the meetings where candidates were expected to appear, and telling the audiences that she had long experience, knew she could do the work, and hoped they would vote for her.

"Her simple, fearless belief that what the voters wanted in a public officer was just good work seemed to be a revelation to the voters of what they really did want. At any rate, they tried to nominate her on three different tickets at the primaries, and elected her with a rush, although there were fourteen candidates for the five places.

"No sketch of Judge Whitehead would be accurate without the statement that she is considerably more than pretty. When she was elected the newspapers announced that Seattle could now boast of having the prettiest judge in the United States; which probably is true, but she didn't like it very well, because she was afraid it didn't sound judicial.

"And now she sits in the great leather chair behind the high desk and listens to tangled stories of trouble, guides wrangling lawyers in the paths of peace, renders decisions and pronounces sentences.

"It must be a queer sensation that the handcuffed prisoners in the dock get when they try the time-honored experiment of 'sizing up the judge.' The little figure sitting alone above them must be a bewildering problem, and none the less bewildering when they find that back of the rosy cheeks and big brown eyes are intelligence, common sense, knowledge of the law, character, a strong sense of humor and a broad human comprehension.

"Attorneys declare that business moves more promptly in her court than in the others. 'She reaches a decision quicker,' they say, 'but' she puts more time into studying the case beforehand.' Another thing they say is that she often knows more about the details of a case than the attorney who is trying it, because 'she can get people to talk to her as they never would to a man.'

"It was rather expected that she would deal principally with cases involving women and girls. She knows from her years in the prosecutor's office the importance of preserving every shred of womanly self-respect in those whose feet have slipped; she believes the strongest argument in favor of having a woman justice is that women should be able to tell their stories to her instead of to a man. Thus far, however, the cases assigned to her court have been just such as go to all the other courts, both civil and criminal, without reference to their nature. On her first day in court half a dozen men were brought before her, charged with burglary, petty larceny, non-support, obtaining money on worthless checks, and the like. Two pleaded guilty and she sentenced them to six months each in jail.

"She is president of a large club of business girls, and particularly enjoys inviting them to her summer 'shack' and making clam chowder for them on the beach.

"That is Justice Reah Whitehead: a good lawyer, a successful judge and a normal young woman—and just as normal on the bench as anywhere else."

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, who has been ill with the grippe at her home in Moylan, Pa., was reported on Dec. 31 as recovering and was expected to be about again in a few days.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT

The beginning of a New Year for publishers means a number of things of great importance, including a review of the year's work, mapping out the following twelve months, planning the year's budget, holding the stockholders' and directors' meetings, enlarging or retrenching, and a thousand and one matters peculiar to publishing.

Among "the thousand and one matters" is one which is the very backbone of periodical publishing. It is the question of renewals. Will last year's subscribers renew? The Woman's Journal tries to be so good each week, so vital to the whole movement, that every one of its subscribers will want to take the paper year after year. But no matter how vital the paper, there are always a lot of people who do not send in their renewal promptly. They put the publisher in a hard place. He asks: Don't they like the paper? Is it hard times? Are they merely careless?

Renewing for a year's subscription is, then, important; it is the first duty of a suffragist, for how can there be a suffrage paper unless each suffragist supports it? In this connection, our subscribers will be interested to know that 1915 brought The Woman's Journal the largest number of new subscribers in its history and by far the smallest percentage of discontinuances. This is as it should be, but there are still altogether too many who fail to renew. The reasons contributing to discontinuances make us advance the following proposals:

Please notify us at once if you do not receive your Journal each week.

Please notify us as soon as possible of any change of address.

The Journal will be sent under ordinary circumstances until a definite order is received for its discontinuance.

You will oblige us greatly if you indicate clearly, when sending in a subscription, whether it is complimentary from you or whether you are merely forwarding the subscriber's money for her.

In the case of complimentary subscriptions, the donor's name will not be withheld unless a definite request to that effect is made when the subscription is sent in.

Every discontinuance is a step backward for the cause. If you believe in suffrage, use your suffrage paper.

Agnes E. Ryan.

Macaulay on Haste in Legislation

IS delay no evil? Is prolonged excitement no evil? Is it no evil that the heart of a great people should be made sick by deferred hope? . . . . What then, it is said, would you legislate in haste? Would you legislate in times of great excitement concerning matters of such deep concern? Yes, Sir, I would: and if any bad consequences should follow from the haste and the excitement, let those be held answerable who, when there was no need of haste, when there existed no excitement, refused to listen to any project of Reform, nay, who made it an argument against Reform, that the public mind was not excited. . . . . Half the logic of misgovernment lies in this one sophistical dilemma: If the people are turbulent, they are unfit for liberty: if they are quiet, they do not want liberty. . . . . But Reformers are compelled to legislate fast, because bigots will not legislate early. Reformers are compelled to legislate in times of excitement, because bigots will not legislate in times of transquillity.

CHILD LABOR DAY TO HELP 150,000

Begin New Year Right, Is Committee's Request, by Bespeaking Congressional Action.

By way of explanation, the bulletin goes on to say that if the Keating-Owen federal child labor bill, now before Congress, becomes a law, over 150,000 children will be affected—over 27,000 between 10 and 14 now at work in mills, factories, canneries and workshops; over 17,000 between 10 and 16 at work in mines and quarries; and over 116,000 between 10 and 16 at work too long hours or at night in mills, factories, canneries or workshops. And the Keating-Owen bill is likely to pass if enough people recognize Child Labor Day by writing their Senators and Representatives at that time urging them to vote for the bill.

Child Labor Day will be observed on Saturday, January 22, by synagogues, on Sunday, January 23, by churches and Sunday schools, and on Monday, January 24, by secular schools and clubs. At least 9,000 organizations recognized the day last year.

WOULD KEEP ONE MAN'S HANDS FULL

Little Sarah's Record at 11 Promises at 21 Ability to Represent Herself

When Sarah Rothschild, aged 11, went home from her New York City school at recess to get lunch for seven-year-old Jacob and five-year-old Rebecca, not to mention two-year-old Eva, she found the kitchen wall on fire. Sarah, the "sufficient," wasted no time with "scares." On the way to give the alarm she deposited Rebecca in a place of safety. Then after Eva and Jacob, who was sick in bed, had been helped out by neighbors, Sarah joined the bucket brigade, which put out the fire before the firemen arrived. In fifteen minutes afterwards Jacob was got back into bed and Rebecca and Eva were being fed. It is a safe guess that Sarah went to school as usual and arrived on time. It almost seems as if such sufficiency at 11 might develop into an ability to vote at 21. It will certainly take some tall hustling on the part of Sarah's male representative at the polls to express the political opinions of two when one of the two is Sarah.

WEBB PUSHES ONE, WHY NOT OTHER?

Judiciary Chairman Forgets State Rights in Preparing Way for Prohibition Amendment

Chairman Webb, of the House Judiciary Committee, who opposes a nation-wide suffrage amendment on State Rights' grounds, introduced in Congress this week an amendment for nation-wide prohibition. Mr. Webb already has informally conferred with Chairman Henry of the Rules Committee, regarding the prospective attitude of the committee toward any effort to report a rule that would permit bringing up a constitutional amendment for nation-wide prohibition on the floor of the House. The Rules Committee will be organized early in January and the question of a rule will then be raised.

If the Judiciary and Rules Committees report favorably on a prohibition amendment, it is difficult to see how they can at the same time refuse to let the House vote on the question of women's enfranchisement.

The Judiciary Committee is composed of the following Representatives:

Messrs. Webb of North Carolina (chairman), Carlin of Virginia, Thomas of Kentucky, Dupre of Louisiana, Taggart of Kansas, Igoe of Missouri, Gard of Ohio, Wm. Eliza Williams of Illinois, Whaley of South Carolina, Dale of New York, Caraway of Arkansas, Neely of West Virginia, Steele of Pennsylvania, Volstead of Minnesota, Nelson of Wisconsin, Morgan of Oklahoma, Danforth of New York, Graham of Pennsylvania, Chandler of New York, Dyer of Missouri and Moss of West Virginia.

The membership of the Rules Committee is as follows:

Messrs. Henry of Texas (chairman), Pou of North Carolina, Garrett of Tennessee, Foster of Illinois, Cantrill of Kentucky, Harrison of Mississippi, Patten of New York, Campbell of Kansas, Lenroot of Wisconsin, Bennet of New York and Chiperfield of Illinois.

RAILROAD RETAINS TRAIN CHAPERONS

The appointment of two women, Mrs. C. H. White and Mrs. Samuel Watkins, as traveling chaperons, to have charge of special parties of students and young women traveling alone over the railroad, was announced Dec. 30 by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. The new appointees are the wives of agents of the Baltimore & Ohio and have had wide experience in such matters.

It is the plan of the Baltimore & Ohio to retain traveling chaperons permanently in their passenger department organization.

CHICAGO ELECTION SIXTH IN EXPENSE

Comparison With Nine Large Cities Show Cost Per Vote by No Means Excessive

The Chicago election commissioners have published some statistics showing the cost of elections in Chicago as compared with nine other big cities. They show that Chicago has the highest per capita cost, but ranks sixth in the list from the standpoint of the cost per vote cast.

"Such statistics are interesting and important," says the Chicago Herald. "Assuredly one of the crying needs of the time in Chicago as well as in Illinois is for the reduction of the growing cost of elections. That the same need may exist in divers other cities does not weaken the argument for all possible retrenchment here. But it is pertinent to observe that such figures perforce neglect one of the most important, although one of the most variable, items in the cost of elections.

"The cost of an election from the bookkeeping standpoint may no doubt be estimated soon after the election has been held. But from a broader standpoint there is an item of added cost or saving dependent on the character of the men who are elected on that occasion and to some extent on the principle followed in their selection. The choice of a body of strictly partisan and more or less inefficient officials, even at a low per capita voting cost, might easily in the long run make the election one of the costliest the city or State has ever had.

"On the other hand, the election of capable, honest and efficient men on the principle of non-partisanship and fitness for the actual discharge of the business of the office they seek might, in spite of a fairly high cost for the election expenses themselves, ultimately make the election one of the greatest money-saving devices for the public that could be imagined. It is well to keep this item of possible cost in mind along with the formal statistics. It is none the less real for the impossibility of reducing it to exact figures."

EQUALITY RULES CHICADEE FAMILY

Noted Naturalist Shows Votes for Women in Bird Life No Destroyer of the Home

The chicadees, according to John Burroughs, the naturalist, are an example of equality among the sexes. The male and female birds have the same plumage and build their nest together. The male bird helps with the care of the young and the mother bird has a vote on all subjects. In spite of their equality, the mother bird rears her family tenderly. "Her equality is in no sense a menace to the home," says Mrs. James Burroughs of Plattsburg, who is authority for the success of votes for women among chicadees. "And the male chicadee," she adds, "has not lost his chivalry. He is one of the most attentive of birds."

"A popular saying in New Zealand," said S. M. Fisher, the Minister of Marines and Customs of that country, at a recent Philadelphia meeting, "is that a man must be a pretty clean potato or the women won't vote for him."

CHILD LABOR IN WEST VIRGINIA

By Alice McChesney

(Miss McChesney is the first woman deputy labor commissioner in West Virginia.)

At the present time West Virginia has one of the poorest child labor laws in the country. There is no limit to the number of hours children are allowed to work. There is no clause prohibiting night labor of children or the employment of children under the age of 16 in dangerous occupations. While there is a 14-year age limit, yet exemptions are allowed, and these in many cases are not hard to secure. The present law has an educational requirement of four years' work in the school, or its equivalent, before employment certificates will be issued. The enforcement of the present law rests with the Department of Labor. As there are only three inspectors with the whole State of West Virginia as their territory, it is not hard to evade them.

In some sections of the State prosecuting attorneys have refused to perform their duties when cases of the violation of the child labor laws have been brought to their attention. The glass people have perhaps violated this law oftener than any other class of manufacturers, and their representatives are found in every Legislature fighting against any more stringent legislation. In spite of that, efforts were made to strengthen the weak point of the present law.

At the last regular session of the Legislature a new child labor bill was proposed. This bill provided for an eight-hour day for all children under 16, no child to work longer than forty-eight hours in any one week, and with few exceptions no children to be employed before 7 o'clock in the morning or after 6 in the evening. It forbids the employment of children under 16 in dangerous occupations. No boy under the age of 18 could be employed as a messenger before 5 o'clock in the morning or after 8 in the evening of any day in cities of 10,000 population or over.

This bill passed the three readings in the House. It passed the first reading in the Senate. It was amended in the second reading. It passed the third reading at 6 o'clock on the last day of the regular session, and was sent back to the House to have the amendments concurred with. It was placed in care of a man who had apparently stood for child labor legislation during the entire Legislature. He promised faithfully to bring up the bill. Instead he moved that the House recess. No more business was done that night, and West Virginia was without a good, workable child labor law for two more years.

KANSAS LEADS IN LOW DEATH RATE

Suffrage State Reports Only 9.8 Deaths Per Thousand and Utah Follows With 10.1

Kansas, an equal suffrage State, had the lowest death rate for 1914 of any of the twenty-five States in the registration area, according to advance sheets of the federal department of commerce on the death rates of the United States. Also the Kansas Bureau of Vital Statistics has the highest rating of efficiency in all these States.

Kansas reported 17,497 deaths, giving a death rate of 9.8 for each thousand of population. Utah, another suffrage State, is the only one of the other registration area States that comes near the Kansas record, with a death rate of 10.1 per thousand. The average death rate for the twenty-five States is 13.6 per thousand, the lowest in years. The registration area includes the States whose bureaus of vital statistics are regarded by the United States department as efficiently managed.

In order to remain in the registration area a State must maintain a standard of 93 per cent., that is, must get reports on 93 per cent. of the deaths in the State. The federal government sends out a man once a year who checks over several counties and sees how close the State Bureau has come to getting all the deaths reported. Kansas went away ahead of the required 93 per cent. efficiency, rating 99.6 per cent.

When the Kansas death report for the year was received at Washington, according to the Topeka Daily Capital, the federal officials didn't believe the death rate could be so low as 9.8 per thousand. So they sent out another special agent, who sent out letters to 1,060 postmasters and 1,832 rural mail carriers, asking them to report all deaths in their communities or on their routes in the year. Of the 1,892 only eighty-four failed to report, and when the checking reports were received, the Kansas department had missed only sixteen deaths. This meant that only three-tenths of 1 per cent. of the deaths were not being reported to the office of W. J. V. Deacon, State registrar of vital statistics, and S. L. Rogers, director of the government bureau, wrote that it was the lowest percentage of failures to report ever found in any State in the registration area.

The advocates of woman suffrage are not the enemies of the home, of the true home and all that it implies; they are the friends and the defenders of the home. They are the persons who have learned to appreciate the sacredness of human personality, irrespective of station, of sex, of race or creed.—Rev. William M. Brundage, pastor of Unity Church, Brooklyn.

That young woman in Yates County, N. Y., who was justly entitled to the 100 prize cigars offered by the clerk of the board of election supervisors for the most neatly written tax roll in the county, was doubtless perfectly willing to yield the cigars to the supervisor, for whom she made the tax roll. But it does seem like "rubbing it in" that a resolution proposing that the board ask the next Legislature to confer the right of suffrage upon this young woman should not have been carried unanimously. The Utica Press is responsible for the suggestion "that the supervisors feared she might be elected to represent her town in the board."

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL
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Editor-in-Chief
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

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Rabbi Stephen S. Wise
Reginald Wright Kaufman
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Artists
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Deputy Treasurer
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Henry Bailey Stevens

Managing Editor
Agnes E. Ryan

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PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES

The air is full of discussion as to presidential candidates. It is taken for granted that Mr. Wilson will be the choice of the Democrats; but in the Republican camp there is much difference of opinion as to what standard-bearer will be most likely to lead the party to victory.

Several men are spoken of as possible candidates who will undoubtedly be dropped out later as "unavailable" because of their record against equal suffrage. Four years ago this consideration did not weigh heavily. At the time of the last presidential election there were only six suffrage States. Today there are twelve. Most of the early suffrage States had only a small population. Several of the new suffrage States have a large population and will count materially in the result. When a man has been conspicuous in declaring the unfitness of women to vote, with what face could he go before the women of those twelve States and ask them to vote for him? Imagine Elihu Root seeking the votes of the women of Illinois!

With the solid South going Democratic as a foregone conclusion, the Republicans cannot afford to put up any candidate who would be under so serious a handicap in twelve of the remaining States. Not much will be said about this publicly, but the practical politicians will undoubtedly take it into consideration; and they will be pretty sure quietly to set aside any candidate who has this drawback.

A. S. B.

WHAT IS FEMINISM?

We resume this week our review of "The Case Against Woman Suffrage."

Mr. Conroy says: "Woman suffrage, Feminism and Socialism are marching hand in hand." Feminism merely means the doctrine of equal rights for women. The word is widely used in this sense in England and Europe, and is just beginning to come into use in America. As most people in this country are still unfamiliar with it, the anti-suffragists are trying hard to tack a sinister meaning to it. They assume, as Mr. Conroy does, that it means suffrage plus free love and other vagaries. Forty years ago they declared just as positively that woman's rights meant free love; but they are now finding it less easy to make people believe this, and so they have pounced upon the new word and are using it to throw dust in the eyes of the public.

Clearness is better than brevity, when we cannot have both; and American suffragists will be wiser to say "equal rights for women" than to shorten it into "Feminism," because the foreign word lends itself to misunderstanding. In Germany the "Men's League to Combat the Emancipation of Women" calls its doctrine "Masculism," but there is no more reason why we should go abroad for a name for our idea than why our opponents should. Plain English is better.

When Mr. Conroy uses the word "Feminism" as an accusation, therefore, it may simply be dropped out of the argument. As the late Professor Borden P. Bowne said of some one who had made a meaningless remark, "He has not said anything. He has only made a noise."

A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE AND SOCIALISM

Mr. Conroy says: "Every Socialist is an ardent worker in the cause of votes for women." Unfortunately, this is not true.

Equal suffrage has been endorsed by the National Socialist party, also by the National Progressive party and the National Prohibition party, and in a number of States by the Republicans and Democrats as well. But in every party that endorses it there are always some members who are not in sympathy with that plank of their party's platform. That this is the case with the Socialists we have official evidence.

Mrs. Winnie E. Branstetter was appointed by the Socialists to have charge of propaganda work among women and to try to convert them to Socialism. In her official report to the National Committee of the Socialist party, published in its official organ, The Party Builder, on May 23, 1914, Mrs. Branstetter urged increased effort along this line, and referred to "the political situation which confronts the Socialist party, the fact that a considerable per cent. of our membership is still not only indifferent to propaganda work among women, but actually opposed to woman suffrage." Every little while some Socialist woman writes to the Socialist papers making the same complaint.

The strongly Socialist wards of Milwaukee, which gave majorities of three and four to one for the Socialist candidates, gave large majorities against equal suffrage when the question was submitted to the voters of Wisconsin.

When the International Woman Suffrage Congress met in Budapest in 1913, it was welcomed by every newspaper in the city except one. That was the Socialist paper, which for months in advance had been denouncing it, and warning people to keep away from it.

Mr. Conroy says: "The president of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association is a Socialist." That depends upon your definition of a Socialist. In the sense in which the Socialists themselves use the word, she is not one of them, since she has never joined the Socialist party, and does not endorse its whole program, though she is in sympathy with many of its doctrines. But if she were a full-fledged Socialist, it would have no bearing on the question. Like the community at large, the National Suffrage Association is made up mainly of Republicans and Democrats, with a sprinkling of Socialists. Dozens of presidents of the various State Suffrage Associations are Republicans or Democrats in their political sympathies. If the views of the State Presidents are to be the criterion, a much stronger case could be made out to show that suffrage is allied with the other parties than with the Socialist party; but as a matter of fact, it is allied with none of them. Individually, the suffragists are of all shades of political opinion; collectively, the Suffrage Association is wholly non-partisan.

Mr. Conroy says: "Radical Socialists are engaged as speakers on suffrage platforms, and their most radical and unchristian Socialistic utterances are published, advertised and sent broadcast by the National Woman Suffrage Association as arguments for votes for women."

The Suffrage Association publishes literature in advocacy of equal suffrage, written by persons of all parties, from stand-pat Republicans to Socialists, and by persons of all creeds, from Catholics to agnostics; but it does not publish literature by any of them in advocacy of their political or religious opinions. These are wholly outside its scope.

Mr. Conroy says: "No prominent suffragist anywhere has ever risen to repudiate the immoral and destructive doctrines of Socialism, or to rebuke the National Woman Suffrage Association for using them in its campaign for the vote." Dr. Stephen S. Wise and other prominent suffragists who are not Socialists have argued in public against Socialism; but none of them "rebuke the National Suffrage Association," because they all know that the Association does not do what Mr. Conroy accuses it of doing. Let any one wishing to know the truth on this matter send to National Suffrage Headquarters, 505 Fifth avenue, New York, for a full set of the Association's literature, and go through it. He can easily satisfy himself that the charge is baseless.

A. S. B.

AN ABSURD DEMAND

Mr. Conroy says that in order not to be in partnership with Socialism, the Suffrage Associations would have to "drop all their Socialist officers, speakers and writers, withdraw from circulation all the Socialist literature published by the National Suffrage Association, and pass resolutions repudiating the doctrines of Socialism."

The anti-suffragists object strongly to the statement that they are in partnership with the liquor interest. In order to disprove it, they have not felt it necessary to drop all of their officers who are opposed to prohibition (as their president, Mrs. J. Elliot Cabot, declared herself to be at a legislative hearing some years ago), or to cease to employ speakers who are opposed to prohibition, like Mrs. A. J. George and others, or to withdraw from circulation all the anti-suffrage literature written by persons who are opposed to prohibition, or to pass resolutions repudiating a belief in liquor license. This would cause a much more extensive "upheaval" in anti-suffrage circles than the action proposed by Mr. Conroy would cause in suffrage circles.

The anti-suffragists would doubtless say, with truth, that they have no call to do any of these things; and that they choose their speakers and writers on account of their ability to set forth the objections to woman suffrage, not on account of their opinions on other questions. But they wholly decline to allow the suffragists the same freedom. They would not admit that the Anti-Suffrage Association is committed to the policy of liquor license because a number of prominent antis favor it. They do not claim that the Consumers' League is "in partnership with Socialism" because its national secretary is a Socialist; nor that we ought to fight Christianity because many Christian ministers are Socialists. This absurd style of reasoning is applied to the Suffrage Association only.

A. S. B.

THE CASE OF MRS. HALE

Mr. Conroy then takes up Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale's book, "What Women Want."

The opponents of equal rights have been making a violent attack upon this book in many newspapers. They seek to give the public the impression that it is an immoral work, and a proof that the equal rights movement is allied with immorality. In reality, the moral tone of the book is high. Every one who has read it knows this. But Mrs. Hale—an English woman married to an American—constantly speaks of the woman's rights movement as "Feminism." Mr. Conroy triumphantly points out that she says woman suffrage is "an essential branch of the tree of Feminism," and he declares that Feminism means "revolt against nature and Christian morals." Does it? Let us read Mrs. Hale's own definition of it. She says in the beginning of her book:

"Feminism is that part of the progress of democratic freedom which applies to women. It is a century-old struggle conducted by large groups of people in different parts of the world to bring about the removal of all artificial barriers to the physical, mental, moral and economic development of the female half of the race."

In this sense the woman suffrage movement, of course, is a part of it. As for Mrs. Hale's views on morals, in her chapter on "Love," she says (page 270):

"Faithful monogamy must ever be woman's standard in love, because only in its still certainty can she fitly prepare and keep the place for her child."

In her chapter on "Some Runaway Radicals," Mrs. Hale says (pages 217-218):

"The feminist movement since its inception a hundred years ago has consistently fought vice and immorality in every form. Suffragists rally to their banners not only bodies fighting such evils, but the whole weight of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Indeed, it may justly be claimed that a rigid and unbending morality has been almost an excessive virtue of the movement, so that feminists have sometimes lacked the width of mind to enable them to comprehend what they could not condone. The attempt of a few neurasthenics on the one hand and reactionaries on the other to saddle the movement with a loose moral code is not more laughable that it is inept."

Yet in a letter published in the Boston Evening Record last spring, Mr. Conroy made the following amazing statement:

"The woman suffrage movement is now in the hands of an organization controlled and directed by Socialists and feminists, who openly declare that the ballot is not wanted by women as an end in itself, or as a means of improving government, but as an instrument to be used in freeing herself from the canons of Christian society—as a means of achieving a complete social revolution, wherein there will be but one moral standard, and that not the present standard of women, but the lower standard attributed to men. And any one who doubts this has only to purchase a copy of 'What Women Want,' written by Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale."

In her chapter on the drama, Mrs. Hale criticises a certain play as dangerous "if it seems to countenance what may be called the single standard of immorality—letting down the bars for the woman instead of raising them for the man" (page 106).

In her chapter on "Some Run-Away Radicals," she says (page 220):

"In reminding women of the ever-insistent calls upon them of the life of the spirit, Ellen Key renders a real service to feminism. It is only on one point that she leaves feminists and anti-feminists alike behind, and joins the ranks of a skirmishing party which, in the opinion of the majority, is doomed to miss the path. This is where she advocates what is known as 'the right to motherhood,' which is a synonym for the right to unmarried motherhood." And Mrs. Hale then devotes several

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SUFFRAGE WORK IN THE STATES

MISSOURI

Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer-Wing, field secretary of the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association, is planning to reach the remote sections in the Ozark mountains on horseback in a campaign for suffrage. In the last campaign many of the remote mountain sections were not canvassed, owing to the difficulties of reaching them. Mrs. Moyer has a thoroughbred campaign mare, La Belle, purchased by her husband, and presented to the cause, which she will ride into the Ozark region.

PENNSYLVANIA

The State Suffrage Association has begun a campaign to secure the support of their Congressmen at Washington for the Susan B. Anthony amendment. The leaders of the legislative districts will visit the Congressmen; explain to them the suffrage situation, and in wards where there were majorities for woman suffrage prove that their constituents are in favor of women voting. Already the Congressmen have shown that they are impressed and indications of their support are favorable.

A satisfactory visit was made last week by a delegation from the Woman Suffrage Party to George P. Darrow, Congressman from the sixth Congressional district, which gave over 2000 majority for woman suffrage in the November election. There was a total of 29,694 votes polled for the suffrage amendment, and since then suffrage sentiment has grown by leaps and bounds. While Congressman Darrow did not commit himself to the national amendment, he promised to consider it carefully, and stated he would be glad to receive literature on the subject.

George S. Graham, Congressman of the second Congressional district, voted for the federal amendment last year, and suffragists feel confident of his support. Mrs. George A. Dunning, leader of the fourth legislative district, is chairman of a committee to secure his vote. The district polled 6790 votes for the suffrage amendment.

The establishment of open-air classes and various other school reforms in Wilkes-Barre are planned by Miss Mary L. Trescott, suffragist and prominent attorney, who recently was re-elected school director. Miss Trescott now is vice-president of the school board, and is the first woman in the State to be elected a school board officer.

Suffragists of Delaware county devoted two days last week to collecting relief funds for Polish war sufferers. All money collected from boxes and personal solicitations was turned over to the Polish Committee of the Emergency Aid.

TENNESSEE

The election of three members of the board of education of Nashville to succeed three whose terms expire this month is to be taken up at an early meeting of the city commission, and suffragists hope that some prominent woman will be chosen by the commission to represent the women of Nashville on the board.

A precedent for the election of a woman to a board of education in Tennessee has been set in the last few days in Knoxville, when the commissioners of that city chose a woman as a member of the board there. The suffragists feel confident that if this precedent is strengthened by the election of a woman to the board in Nashville, the idea will spread rapidly over the State.

MASSACHUSETTS

Mayor Newhall of Lynn in his address this week to the new City Council recommended the appointment of two policewomen, who would serve as censors of theatres and dance halls.

Three changes were made in the constitution of the Springfield Equal Suffrage League at its annual meeting this week: The legislative committee is now to give reports of the work of the National society as well as of the State organization; the hospitality and literature committee is to become two separate committees, and the duties of the campaign committee are to procure signatures of persons favoring suffrage, rather than as before, of the voters.

Mrs. L. L. Doggett was elected president of the league. The other officers elected were as follows: First vice-president, Mrs. Henry G. Chapin; second vice-president, Miss Rachel Lawton; secretary, Mrs. S. A. Saunders; treasurer, Mrs. George R. Pyne; assistant secretary, Miss Alice Pierce; auditor, Mrs. Mase S. Southworth.

WEST VIRGINIA

The average salary of school teachers in West Virginia is $344 a year, according to statistics compiled in the State Department of Free Schools and made public last week. The highest average salary s $63 a month and the lowest $40 a month. There are 10,084 teachers employed in the State, of whom 5,766 are women.

RHODE ISLAND

The Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association has published a schedule of open forums and mass meetings. Civic problems will be discussed by prominent State officials at the forum meetings. At the mass meetings the speakers will be Zona Gale, Katherine Bement Davis, Hon. Frank P. Walsh and Prof. John C. Dunning. Artists' suffrage views will be presented by prominent Rhode Island artists.

Mrs. George D. Gladding was the hostess at the Christmas tea given at suffrage headquarters during Christmas week. Mrs. Barton P. Jenks, who attended the National convention, reported the activities in Washington.

Mrs. William A. Comstock held a well attended meeting at headquarters on Dec. 30. Mrs. J. Thayer Lincoln of Fall River, Mass., spoke on "Women of Today." Many new members were enrolled.

Professional or vocational study claims the interest of more than one-fourth the women students at the University of Wisconsin this year. Of the 1,557 women enrolled in the university only 975 are pursuing purely academic studies. Home economics leads, with 260 women enrolled in that course.

NEW YORK

The Empire State Campaign Committee was formally disbanded last week at the old headquarters of the organization, 303 Fifth Avenue. The money in its treasury, $1,000 in round numbers, was turned over to the new organization into which it is fused, the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, of which Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid is treasurer.

There was a meeting of the Executive Board of this body, following the disbandment of the Empire State Committee, with Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, the recently elected chairman, in the chair. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who was taken from the position to fill the chair of president of the National Association, was present as one of the directors of the State organization.

The State workers are now looking for a new headquarters, and hope to find a large old-time residence in some convenient location, where they can locate and accommodate all of their various sections, which, previous to the fusion and formation of the State Party, were independent bodies.

There will be a new labor section in the party, which will be in charge of Miss Mary Dreier; the educational section will be in charge of Mrs. Howard Mansfield; the college, Mrs. Charles Tiffany; men's section, James Lees Laidlaw; publicity, Mrs. John Blair; the Congressional work is, for the present, in charge of the officers, Mrs. Whitehouse looking after all legislative work until Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw can be relieved of her work in charge of the Manhattan Borough for the City Woman Suffrage Party. Mrs. Raymond Brown will be in charge of the work of organization.

A bill for the referendum of the question of votes for women to the voters again in November, 1917, will be presented to the Legis lature early in the new year. It is not known yet who will present it. There have been many volunteers and none of the offers have as yet been accepted. It is not expected that there will be an attempt made for presidential suffrage.

ILLINOIS

The Chicago Political Equality League at its meeting held on the afternoon of Jan. 1 at the Congress Hotel undertook two large tasks for the New Year: To see that the Morals Court has a woman judge, women officers and women policemen, and to try to weed out all the dead letter laws on the statute books.

At the suggestion of Judge John P. McGoorty a delegation was appointed to visit the City Council and ask to have the salary of a woman assistant to the Municipal Court who could take charge of a woman's court included in the 1916 budget. In the November elections the women will make an attempt to elect a woman judge.

The resolution to try their hand at judicial legislative housecleaning followed a talk by Lieutenant-Governor O'Hara, who said there were 11,000 unrepealed laws clogging the Illinois statute books.

"One of the prominent woman's clubs in Chicago has what it calls a 'by-law orgie' every year," said Mrs. George Bass. "We tear the by-laws to pieces and make them all over again. Women would do that to the constitution if they could and have it up to date and efficient. We women of Illinois realize that we have outworn our judicial system, and it is time we started in making it over."

N. Y. CONGRESSMAN ENDORSES CAUSE

Representative Loft Promises Deputation of women His Vote on Anthony Amendment

New York City brings the latest convert for suffrage in Congress in Representative George W. Loft, of the 13th Congressional District, who Dec. 29 received a small deputation from the Congressional Union, who went to get his pledge to vote in favor of the federal amendment.

"A short time ago I was undecided on this question," said Mr. Loft, "but on thinking it over very seriously, and having read the literature you have sent me presenting your views on the matter, I have decided that it is right for me to support the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the 64th Congress.

"I shall vote for the federal suffrage amendment and do what I can to help the measure with my colleagues. If my party attempts to caucus against the measure, I shall withdraw from the caucus.

"American women have a great many privileges and rights not generally enjoyed by women in other countries, and I see no reason why they should not also have political freedom as well."

Mr. Loft is a business man, being a large manufacturer of candy. He showed the women through his factory and explained some of the welfare features for the benefit of employees in which he took a special interest. Loft's candy ranked first on the official investigation list of candies and he is very proud of this fact and of his model factory.

Representative Loft has long been a member of the Finance Committee of Tammany Hall. It is hoped that many of his colleagues in the Tammany delegation from New York will follow his example and decide to vote for the amendment in the 64th Congress.

CALIFORNIA'S USE OF VOTE WRITTEN

"It was a great help and inspiration to me and the other leaders in California in working for the vote," says Miss Selina Solomons, author of "How We Won the Vote in California," in referring to The Woman's Journal, "and now we still follow with eager interest and bated breath the account of the struggles of the women in the East. Do not imagine, because the expression of this interest is sometimes wanting, that our hearts and souls are not with you; and remember that we are still engaged in a struggle, if anything, greater than ours was to get the vote—the struggle against terrible odds here in San Francisco to 'make good' with the ballot, and win out against the forces of corruption and the conditions in a man-made world, conditions which have prevailed for forty years and more, as Judge Weller coolly told us when we complained of the 'system' in his police court."

Miss Solomons is now at work on a new book, "How We Use the Vote," which will be of interest to all suffragists.

CONNECTICUT

Miss Emily Pierson, State organizer of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, is taking up again her work in Connecticut this week. She has been out of the State almost continuously since last April. As soon as the vote was taken in the House of Representatives at Hartford on the woman suffrage amendment to the State Constitution, both she and Miss Alyse Gregory left for New Jersey, where they worked in the campaign until Oct. 19th. Miss Pierson went back to Connecticut for the State annual convention, and after that spent the last weeks of the campaign in New York State. When that was over she took a much-needed vacation out of reach for the time being of suffrage activities. With her return to Connecticut there will be a quickening in the pace of suffrage work in the State, although it cannot be said that there has been any lack of vitality or activity in the State even when both the organizers were absent.

Most of the suffrage meetings that are planned for the immediate future in Connecticut are educational, and are designed to increase the membership of the local leagues. The Hartford Equal Franchise League is giving four lectures—one a month from January to March. On Jan. 12 Professor Zueblin will speak on "Man and Woman," on Feb. 15 Rabbi Wise will speak; on March 23, Max Eastman, and on April 18 Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale.

One of the local leagues which is arousing itself to very active work is the Canaan Equal Franchise League, which has re-elected after an interval its first president, Mrs. Frank Hitchcock. The league celebrated its reorganization by greatly increasing its membership and it is planning much missionary work in the nearby towns.

"The more favorable the civic and family surroundings and the better the general conditions of life, the more clearly are they reflected in a lessened infant mortality," says the annual report of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

What is the high and holy mission of any woman but to be the best and most efficient human being possible? To enlarge the sphere of duty and the range of responsibility, where there are adequate power and intelligence, is to heighten, not to lessen, the holiness of life.—George William Curtis.

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pages to expressing her own disapproval of unmarried motherhood.

Mr. Conroy, in his letter to the Evening Record, wrote: "She (Mrs. Hale) says that 'Ellen Key renders a real service to feminism,' and that 'she advocates what is known as the right to motherhood, which is a synonym for the right to unmarried motherhood." And here he broke the quotation short off—intentionally leaving his readers to infer that Mrs. Hale favored unmarried motherhood.

This is a striking instance of Mr. Conroy's garbled quotations. It shows not only that he is willing to misrepresent, but that he is driven to misrepresent, for lack of such facts as would prove his case. He would not need to do it, if he could find a genuine quotation from Dr. Shaw attacking Christianity, or from Mrs. Catt advocating free love, or from any State president declaring that she wanted the ballot for the purpose of lowering women's moral standard.

He says that Mrs. Hale is "a noted suffrage speaker," and that she believes in easy divorce. Margaret Haley is a noted suffrage speaker, and she believes in no divorce at all. Among the suffragists, as among the antis, there are all sorts of opinions about divorce. Incidentally it may be noted that in Mrs. Hale's book of more than 300 pages, there are only a few lines on divorce.

A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE AND THE HOME

Mr. Conroy says: "The Feminist is an avowed enemy of the home." Almost every Feminist lays stress upon the importance of the home, and wants the ballot partly in order that the home may be better protected. The National American Woman Suffrage Association at its recent annual convention in Washington passed the following resolution by a unanimous vote:

"That we believe the home is the foundation of the State; we believe in the sanctity of the marriage relation; and, furthermore, we believe that woman's ballot will strengthen the power of the home, and sustain the dignity and sacredness of marriage; and we denounce as a gross slander the charges made by opponents of equal suffrage that its advocates as a class entertain opinions to the contrary."

The New England Woman Suffrage Association had passed a like resolution, also by a unanimous vote. It undoubtedly voiced the opinion of the vast majority of suffragists.

Dr. Anna H. Shaw, in her address at the National Convention, said, in part:

"It is the first duty of government to care for the sanctity of the home and family. Woman's vote would secure better legislation for the home against all the corrupting forces of vested interests and vice which prosper upon its degradation."

She pointed out that all the vicious interests were opposed to votes for women, and added:

"If as a people we believe in the sanctity of marriage and the purity and purpose of the family and the home, and if these are to serve their high purpose and receive adequate representation in the government, then women, the child-bearers and home-makers, must be given the power to protect the interests of their high vocation against all the forces which are today intrenched in and protected by the government, which interests conflict with the purity, the honor, the prosperity, and the very existence of the most important institution of the world."

Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, at a former National Suffrage Convention, showed in detail how in legislation the interests of the home are generally considered last instead of first; how "business" is carefully looked out for, but the business of home-making and child-rearing is left to struggle under all sorts of needless difficulties,—poor housing, bad air and water, impure food, unsanitary conditions.

Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale says, in her chapter on "The Home of Today":

"If the home is a place of spiritual peace and renewal for adults, and a place of safety and happiness for children, it fulfills its functions: otherwise it falls short of them. If civilization does not supply for the world's families homes which perform these functions—if adults cannot obtain rest in their homes nor children happiness—civilization has not yet deserved its name. Of what avail pomp and empire, machinery and science, if there is a canker at the very heart of life?"

Such passages from prominent suffrage writers and speakers might be multiplied indefinitely.

A. S. B.

Taxation without representation is tyranny, whether the individual who pays the taxes wears trousers or petticoats.—Dorothy Dix.

"THE MATING INSTINCT"

Mr. Conroy quotes from an article written in collaboration by Inez Milholland Boissevain and another contributor to McClure's Magazine a remark on "the beginnings of a break-down of the artificial barriers in the way of a more natural observance of the mating instinct." True to his habit of putting the blackest interpretation on anything said by a suffragist, Mr. Conroy assures us that this means "free love."

It would not necessarily mean anything of the kind. Marriages today are often made for reasons that have little to do with love. Altogether too often marriage is accepted merely as an escape from starvation wages; and, strangely enough, there are many anti-suffragists who wish to encourage marriages of this kind.

John Stuart Mill commented on the idea prevailing in his time that self-support must be made hard and uncomfortable for women, or they would refuse to marry. He said the argument was, in substance: "It is necessary to society that women should marry and produce children. They will not do so unless they are compelled; therefore it is necessary to compel them." Among opponents of suffrage this notion still flourishes. At an anti-suffrage meeting held in New York City on April 2, 1914, Mrs. John Martin argued against paying women good wages, no matter how good their work. As reported in the New York Times, she said: "In every high salary paid to men society is the gainer. But with women in business it is the reverse—every raise in salary makes her less likely to marry." This means, of course, less likely to marry for money. When she has a chance to marry for love, the daughter of a multi-millionaire accepts it as delightedly as the poorest factory girl. To this extent, certainly,

"The Colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady
Are sisters under their skins."

In like manner the Colonel and the humblest subaltern are brothers under their skins. When he falls in love, neither of them needs to be driven into marriage, much less starved into it.

Those who use this argument forget that the systematic underpayment of women really makes it harder for men to marry. Often women are preferred for work which they can do no better than men—perhaps not so well—simply because they can be forced to work cheaper than men. Then the man cannot get a job and he cannot afford to marry.

A. S. B.

AN OBSCURE WRITER

Mr. Conroy next quotes from a communication sent to the Forum by a woman named Lottie M. Montgomery, who predicts that in the future "every woman will be a law unto herself" in matters of morality, and apparently does not believe in the laws of morality as now understood. Nobody at National Suffrage Headquarters knows anything about this Lottie Montgomery. She has no sort of authority to speak for the equal rights movement. She says: "To substantiate my statements I refer to the leading spokeswomen of the Feminist movement, i. e., Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Ellen Key, Emma Goldman, Mrs. C. G. Hartley, and to Bernard Shaw and Ibsen." Lottie Montgomery's list of alleged "leading spokeswomen" is absolutely fantastic. No less fantastic is Mr. Conroy's assertion that each of these is "a suffragist who either speaks for the suffrage cause, or whose writings are recommended or published or circulated by the National Woman Suffrage Association." Emma Goldman goes about the country lecturing against woman suffrage. Her writings have certainly never been recommended, published or circulated by the Suffrage Association. Here again Mr. Conroy is guilty of deliberate misstatement. Not one suffragist in a thousand ever read any of Mrs. C. G. Hartley's works, or would think of calling her a "leading spokeswoman of the Feminist movement." Mrs. Gilman is a sturdy upholder of morality, and so strict in her views that she is reviled by advocates of free love as an ascetic and a Puritan.

Lottie Montgomer's letter in the Forum is devoted mainly to answering an astounding article in favor of polygamy, by a gentleman who is apparently an anti, since he asserts that equal suffrage has done no good where it prevails, and that women already have everything they need except husbands. If the suffrage movement is to be held responsible for every foolish thing that any suffragist says, the anti-suffrage movement must be held equally responsible for every foolish thing that any anti says, including this gentleman's advocacy of polygamy. But the antis are not at all willing to have the rule work both ways.

An amusing instance of this is the case of Mr. E. Belfort Bax. He is opposed to legal marriage and in favor of "free unions." The Ohio anti-suffragists were under the impression that he was a suffragist, and they published his anti-marriage views in a leaflet, as a sample of the shocking things that suffragists believe. As it happens, Mr. E. Belfort Bax is a red-hot opponent of woman suffrage, and has written a book fiercely attacking it. But when these facts came to light, the antis would not for a moment admit that his anti-marriage views were a fair sample of what the antis believe.

A few suffragists and a great many anti-suffragists hold loose and objectionable views on the marriage question; but the Suffrage Association is no more responsible for the former than the Anti-Suffrage Association for the latter.

A. S. B.

STARS OF PRAISE

Mr. Conroy says: "'The Case for Woman Suffrage,' a Bibliography of suffrage literature published by the College Equal Suffrage League and sold by the National Woman Suffrage Association, sneers at the 'old-fashioned' suffrage arguments, and gives the highest meed of praise to the radical Feminists and Socialists."

As a matter of fact, the Bibliography gives seven stars of praise to John Stuart Mill's conservative book on the woman question, and only four to Bernard Shaw's dissertation on "The Womanly Woman," from which Mr. Conroy quotes (apparently as the most shocking passage he can find in the Bibliography) Shaw's characteristic declaration that one of the best things about equal suffrage will be to make women less womanly "in the commonly accepted sense of the term."

The point, however, is utterly trivial. President M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr explains in the preface to the Bibliography that the stars of praise represent simply the personal opinion of the compiler, Miss Marjorie Ladd Franklin.

A. S. B.

"FREE TO DO ANYTHING"

Mr. Conroy says in big capitals: "Women are today free to do anything men are permitted to do under the laws of God or man." Women are not allowed to cast a vote. This is the crux of the whole matter about which we are arguing.

This particular sex disability brings a whole series of others in its train. Women are ineligible to most offices. In Massachusetts a woman cannot be a notary public; in Louisiana she cannot be a witness to a legal document; in many States she cannot serve on a school board; in West Virginia she cannot serve on the board of a charitable institution; in most States a married woman has no legal rights over her own children, so long as she lives with her husband.

Suppose men were free to do everything that women are permitted to do, "under the laws of God or man," with the exception that no man was allowed to vote, and all the laws were made by the women, and all the tax-money spent by the women as they saw fit. Would not a strenuous protest go up from the excluded men, and an earnest demand for their emancipation?

If the Golden Rule is the law of God, it should be written into the law of the land by giving votes to women.

A. S. B.

(To be continued.)

A STRONG FORTIFICATION

A pleasant reminiscence of Lucy Stone is given by Mrs. A. D. Chandler of Vermont, in a Christmas letter to the editor of The Woman's Journal. She says:

"I was riding with her once in her carriage in Dorchester, while she was distributing milk to babes, and food to others, besides reading matter in some places; and I was interested not only in her charitable work but in her conversation and sweet spirit to all. I asked her how she had kept such a sweet spirit through all her experiences in her work. Her reply was, 'Mrs. Chandler, I never got in front of my work.' What a splendid fortification she had!"

I am in favor of bringing the votes of women to the reinforcement of all good causes.—George Hodges, D.D., Dean of Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.

Equal suffrage enlarges women's mental horizon and inculcates tolerance.—Sir Joseph George Ward, Premier of New Zealand.

Woman suffrage has been beneficial. It has interested women in questions of State, and it is difficult to estimate its educative influence.—Sir Robert Stout, Chief Justice of New Zealand.

SUFFRAGE STATUS

States Where Women Have Full Suffrage—Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, California, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, Alaska.
Presidential and Municipal Suffrage—Illinois.
States Which Vote On Question in 1916—Iowa (June 5), South Dakota, West Virginia.
State Which Votes On Question in 1917—Arkansas.
State Where Amendment Has Passed One Legislature and Must Pass Another—Tennessee.

TAINTED VERDICT IN PHILADELPHIA

(Continued from page 9.)

central wards referred to above, No. 1 received only 15,321 votes, while No. 2 received 52,612; Nos. 3 and 4 each nearly as many.

Take the second ward, for instance. Out of 3,017 official ballots cast, 2,730 were against the suffrage amendment, and only 46 against increasing the city's indebtedness.

In the third ward, out of 1,848 official ballots cast, 1,817 were against the suffrage amendment, and only 31 against increasing the city's indebtedness.

In the fourth ward, out of 1,964 official ballots cast, 1,928 were against the suffrage amendment, and only 36 against increasing the city's indebtedness.

In the seventh ward, out of 4,201 official ballots cast, 3,622 were against the suffrage amendment, and only 171 against increasing the city's indebtedness.

In the eleventh ward, out of 1,409 official ballots cast, 1,326 were against the suffrage amendment, and only 6 against increasing the city's indebtedness.

In the thirteenth ward, out of 2,878 official ballots cast, 2,554 were against the suffrage amendment, and only 74 against increasing the city's indebtedness.

Besides these six wards, at least a dozen others told a similar story of how the suffrage amendment was sandbagged—human rights sidetracked for a big city debt.

The scheme adopted to bring about such results was to "assist" the voters in marking their ballots. A sample ballot was handed by the recognized precinct leader to the voter upon entering the election booth, who was assumed to be, and who confessed to be, too ignorant to cast his ballot without help. This had been previously marked with a cross after "yes" or "no" as guide in marking the official ballot. The 2nd, 3rd and 4th amendments were invariably marked "yes" and No. 1 "no," except in a few precincts, and by this usurpation of the rights, dignity and responsibility of the ignorant electorate, the great majority was built up against the suffrage amendment.

Had the voters not received orders at the leaders' meeting, nor been guided by the marked sample ballot, and had they been given a free, uninfluenced choice in voting, the majority against the suffrage amendment would have been many thousands less than it was, if not wiped out altogether.

It was not the limp logic, nor the distorted facts, nor the flimsy arguments of those opposed to woman suffrage upon principle, that compassed the defeat of Amendment No. 1, but political hugger-muggery at the polls. It was indeed lamentable to observe great numbers of intelligent, educated and well-meaning men, themselves enjoying full political rights, unable to overcome their prejudices, turning deaf ears to the appeal of the women for the same privileges; but it was truly pitiful to witness great masses of men being directed to the polling booths as shepherds lead or drive their flocks of sheep to pasture. Against the thousands of good men and true who voted against the amendment at the bidding of conscience, there is no word here of complaint or criticism.

Those who adopted such methods for controlling the votes of the ignorant, or who tacitly approved of such methods, were not living up to the high calling of American citizenship. It was a travesty upon republican principles and a reproach to our city that thousands of men who acknowledge themselves too ignorant to cast a vote unaided, should be made use of to deprive intelligent women of their political rights. Manly men should see to it, in any future contest in our city where the rights of women are concerned, that they be given a square deal, a true, and not a tainted verdict, such as was rendered on November 2nd.

Nevertheless, the friends of the suffrage cause have much reason for rejoicing that so many thousands of thoughtful, earnest, unyoked and unkept men, with sense enough to vote without being shown, over 77,000 in Philadelphia alone, cast aside ancient prejudices and helped to carry forward the standard of equal rights and true democracy within sight of the promised land.

Wilmer Atkinson,
President Pennsylvania Men's League for Woman Suffrage.
Farm Journal Building,
Washington Square,
Philadelphia, Pa.

WOMEN LEAD ON DRY INITIATIVES

Petition of California Citizens for Prohibition Shows Over 75 Per Cent. Women Signers

A petition filed with the Secretary of State of California Dec. 30 insures the submission next fall to the people of the State of a proposition for absolute prohibition in California. If carried, the prohibition law would go into effect January 1, 1920.

The petitions for the prohibition initiative show at least 75 per cent. of the names those of women.

Two Superior California petitions—Tehama and Siskiyou counties—showed that a majority of the names estimated at close to 80 per cent. are of women, and married women predominate, according to the Sacramento Bee.

One hundred and fifty-nine women hold elective offices in Kansas counties and townships. The counties of the State average a little more than one woman official each. Of the total number of women officeholders, 126 occupy elective county offices.

Mrs. Hannah D. Long of Trenton, N. J., recently began her duties as the first policewoman in New Jersey. Mrs. Long has supervision of dance halls, places where liquor is sold supposedly to minors, and will also look after girls who are in the streets after dark.

Lieutenant-Governor W. Y. Morgan of Kansas has suggested to Kansas Republicans that Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter be made a delegate to the national Republican convention in Chicago June 7, and D. A. Ellsworth, another prominent Republican, has also added the name of Miss Mary Alice Whitney, professor of American history at the State Normal School.

MARGARET WILSON DESCRIBES PLAN

Would Make School Buildings Centre Where Citizens Could Meet for Civic Good

Every school building in the United States was pictured as a potential Town Hall at a session of the American Civic Association last week, at which Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, presided.

Miss Wilson described the social centre movement as a plan to make each school building, now idle 18 hours or more each day, the meeting and voting place of citizens of its district, associated in one non-partisan, non-exclusive organization to deliberate questions on which they vote and to promote in more direct ways the life and happiness of the neighborhood and city and town. The idea that it was proposed to make the schools social centres for public amusement or to throw them open to whatever public organization might, for the moment, interest the board of education, she said, was a misconception.

"DRY" NEW YEAR IN SEVEN STATES

Over 3,000 Saloons Wiped Out in Seven States, in Four of Which Women Vote

State-wide prohibition of sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors became effective in seven States at midnight Dec. 31, putting out of business more than 3000 saloons and a large number of breweries, wholesale liquor houses and distilleries, according to the figures of the Anti-Saloon League of America. Four of the seven States, Colorado, Oregon, Washington and Idaho, were States where women vote, and in one of them, Iowa, the question is already before the voters.

Idaho went dry by virtue of statutory prohibition. Most of the State had been dry under local option, and only about 150 saloons were forced out of business. Idaho's prohibition law is said to be one of the most drastic in the Union. It not only prohibits the manufacture and sale of liquor, but makes possession of any kind of malt or spirituous liquor a crime, excepting wine for sacramental purposes and pure alcohol for medical, scientific and mechanical uses, which is procurable only on an order from the Probate Court.

The Woman's Club of Denver, Col., on New Year's afternoon celebrated the coming of dry Colorado with a program every hour, beginning at 4 o'clock.

Hundreds of popular periodicals were withdrawn from newsstand sale in Washington because of the State-wide prohibition law forbidding the advertising of liquors. In cases where magazines were not withdrawn, the pages containing liquor advertisements had been cut out.

A magazine distributing agency announced that several publications would issue editions not containing liquor advertising for sale in Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

For the first time in its history as a city, Portland, Oregon, ended on Jan. 3 a 24-hour period without an arrest for drunkenness or disorderly conduct.

The following number of retail liquor and brewery establishments were closed:

	Retail liquor establishments closed.	Breweries and distilleries closed.
Colorado	1,615	12
Idaho	588	6
Oregon	1,844	15
Washington ...	2,612	17
Total	6,659	50

PAUPERS EQUAL WOMEN IN STATE

(Continued from page 9.)

Louisiana—Idiots, insane, felons, men unable to read and write in English, **women.** (c)

Maine—Paupers, insane, men unable to read and write in English, Indians who have not severed tribal relations, **women.**

Maryland—Felons, lunatics, bribers, **women.**

Massachusetts—Paupers, men unable to read and write in English, **women.** (a)

Michigan—Indians with tribal relations, **women.** (a, c)

Minnesota—Felons, insane, Indians who have not severed tribal relations, **women.** (a)

Mississippi—Insane, idiots, Indians not taxed, felons, bigamists, men unable to read and write in English, **women.** (a)

Missouri—Felons, soldiers, sailors, and marines in U. S. service, **women.**

Montana—Felons, idiots, insane, Indians who have not severed tribal relations, soldiers, sailors, and marines in U. S. service.

Nebraska — Felons, insane, **women.** (a)

Nevada—Idiots, insane, felons.

New Hampshire—Paupers, insane, idiots, felons, **women.** (a)

New Jersey—Idiots, paupers, insane, felons, soldiers, sailors and marines in U. S. service, **women.** (a)

New Mexico—Idiots, insane, felons, Indians who have not severed tribal relations, **women.** (a)

New York—Offenders against elective franchise rights, guilty of bribery, betting on elections, men convicted of a felony and not restored to citizenship by the Executive (a, c) convicts in house of refuge or reformatory are not disqualified, **women.**

North Carolina—Idiots, lunatics, felons, **women.**

North Dakota—Felons, insane, tribal Indians, **women.** (a)

Ohio—Idiots, insane, felons, soldiers, sailors and marines in U. S. service, **women.** (a)

Oklahoma—Felons, idiots, insane, men unable to read and write in English, Indians who have not severed tribal relations, **women.** (a)

Oregon—Idiots, insane, convicted of felony, U. S. soildiers and sailors.

Pennsylvania—Felons, non-taxpayers, **women.**

Porto Rico—Felons, insane, soldiers, sailors and marines in U. S. service, **women.**

Rhode Island—Paupers, lunatics, felons, **women.***

South Carolina—Felons, insane, paupers, men who have not paid taxes or cannot read and write, **women.**

South Dakota—Insane, felons, U. S. soldiers, seamen and marines, **women.** (a)

Tennessee—Felons, men failing to pay poll tax, **women.**

Texas—Idiots, lunatics, felons, U. S. soldiers, marines and seamen, **women.**

Utah—Idiots, insane, felons, soldiers, sailors and marines in U. S. service.

Vermont—Men lacking approbation of local board of civil authority, **women.** (a)

Virginia—Idiots, lunatics, paupers, soldiers, sailors and marines in the U. S. service, men failing to pay poll tax, **women.**

Washington — Idiots, lunatics, felons, Indians who have not severed tribal relations.

West Virginia—Idiots, lunatics, felons, **women.**

Wisconsin—Insane, felons, tribal Indians, **women.** (a)

Wyoming—Idiots, insane, felons, persons unable to read State Constitution.

(a) School suffrage granted certain classes of women subject to various restrictions.
(b) Presidential and partial municipal and county suffrage granted to women.
(c) Suffrage on taxation and bonding propositions granted certain classes of women subject to various restrictions.
(d) Municipal suffrage in town of Fellsmere.

*Non-taxpayers are required to register yearly before June 30.

No one can give any reason against woman suffrage, except such arguments of conservative timidity as have generally withstood every step in the advancement of mankind.—Rev. Charles F. Dole.

Miss Margaret Foley

For speaking engagements before men's and women's organizations, Miss Margaret Foley may be reached by addressing her in care of

The Woman's Journal
585 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

WOMEN
WHO WOULD
VOTE INTELLIGENTLY

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Suffrage Exchange

I AM AN EDUCATED MAN and know suffrage. Am a good writer. My employer will remove me if I write for suffrage, so I want to change occupation. Will some suffragist buy, improve and stock a small farm and sell to me at liberal advance and 8 per cent. interest, nothing down and seven years' time? Then I can and will work, write and speak for suffrage. Will give a good business trade. Address "U," care Woman's Journal. (2)

HILLCREST ORCHARD, a private home for invalids or convalescents (not a sanatorium) but a quiet refined home in the Orchard Country of California where guests can receive care and conscientious medical service. For terms address, Doctor Annie Anderson, Los Gatos, California. (eow2)

SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES.

HELP US to dispose of our 1000 Suffrage Cook Books. $1.00 per copy. $1.10 prepaid, mailed to any point. Every recipe guaranteed. Equal Franchise Federation, 3046 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburg, Pa (tf)

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THOUSANDS MEN AND WOMEN WANTED. U. S. Government Jobs. $75.00 month. Rapid advance to $150 month. Vacations. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept F128, Rochester, N. Y.

HENRY FORD SAYS VOTERS TO BLAME

Comes Back With Firm Belief That War Was Fault of Electorate Itself

On his return from the peace expedition this week Mr. Henry Ford declared that his trip had convinced him that the electorates in the European countries were responsible for the war.

"A marked change has come over my whole viewpoint since I went away," he said, according to the New York Times. "Before going to Europe I held the view that the bankers, militarists and munition manufacturers were responsible. I come back with the firm belief that the people most to blame are the ones who are getting slaughtered. They have neglected to select the proper heads for their governments—the men who would prevent such chaotic conditions. In the great majority of cases the people (voters) select their rulers and then are afraid of them. They don't write enough letters to them and let them know their views."

Asked if he thought a republic was not a more advisable form of government than a monarchy, Mr. Ford replied:

"Yes, I think that is so. But France is a republic, and it doesn't elect the men who would prevent the nation preparing for war. And you see where France is now. The trouble is that citizens don't take enough interest in the government. But so far as neglecting government is concerned, I am one of the worst offenders. I have been a voter for thirty-one years, and during that time I have voted but six times. Then it was because Mrs. Ford drove me to do it.

"Formerly my idea was that in this country also the men behind the campaign for preparedness were the militarists and munition manufacturers. But I find the people who don't elect the right men are the ones to blame; they should express their own minds."

Although Mr. Ford did not point this fact out, he would probably recognize its truth: That in none of the nations now at war do women form a part of the electorate, and that when such a vital matter as war or peace is settled by the attitude of the voters, women need the vote and are needed as voters.

WOMAN SURVIVOR WOULD AVOID WAR

Dr. Greil Makes Significant Statement After Losing Property on Ancona

After escaping by a hairbreadth with her life from the horrors of the Ancona disaster, Dr. C. S. Greil arrived in New York last week almost penniless because her entire fortune of $20,000 went to the bottom with the ship. Even the clothes she wore had been given her at the American Embassy at London.

Dr. Greil was called to Washington as a witness for the government.

"I realize now, as I did not at the time," said Dr. Greil, "the seriousness of the international situation caused by the Ancona's sinking." But she added these words, significant as coming from a woman: "I would rather have gone down with the ship than have my country involved in war on account of my affidavit."

MANITOBA WOMEN MORE THAN DOUBLED PROMISE

Mrs. Burritt, 93 Years Old, Ceaselessly Climbed Stairs and Secured 4,250 Signatures—Premier Norris Declares Government Will Fulfil Pledge and Give Vote

When the women of Manitoba brought before Premier Norris and his Cabinet their suffrage petition which was to represent 15 per cent. as many names of women as there were votes cast at the last provincial election, they presented a list of signatures 1,159 feet long. Instead of securing signatures amounting to 15 per cent. of the male electors, they secured 33.9 per cent., every one certified by a chartered accountant.

Mr. T. H. Johnson, member of the Cabinet, introduced the big delegation of women from the Political Equality League, describing the occasion as one of the epoch-making events of the province.

Dr. Mary Crawford, pointing to the petitions on the table, reminded the Cabinet that the women had carried out their pledge—to secure the bona fide signatures of women amounting to 15 per cent. of the total number of male electors. The Liberal party had supported equal suffrage, she said; so had the Labor party, and so had the Conservative party just before the last elections. "So," Dr. Crawford declared, "we have a solid phalanx of public opinion behind us."

Mrs. Fred J. Dixon pointed out that the greater part of the securing of signatures had been the work of individuals, often at great sacrifice. Fifty-five thousand sheets of literature had been sent out to stir up the indifferent. There had been no paid workers. They had all kept before them "the vision of things to be, when generations yet unborn reap the harvest of the seed we are sowing now."

Mrs. Amelia Burritt, of Sturgeon Creek, 93 years old, told how she had ceaselessly "climbed steps, up and down," since last June, securing signatures. "I often had to educate them," she said, referring to indifferent or stubborn women. "Sometimes I would get tired while talking and I would ask to sit down. Then I felt better and I would go at 'em again."

Mrs. Burritt alone had secured 4,250 signatures out of the 35,584 total. "I could have got 8,000 if I had found them all in," she said in a determined voice, amid applause.

Mrs. A. V. Thomas told of an equal franchise bill being introduced in the local house 25 years ago by a private member from Gimli, the Icelandic women having started the movement here.

She praised the Grain Growers' Association, which lent material assistance in the work.

Premier Norris told the delegation that he realized the extent of their campaign and the difficulties encountered by opposition.

"You have more than complied with what we asked you to do," said the premier. "We said we would undertake to pass legislation when you had secured a certain percentage of bona fide signatures. There is no questioning the authenticity of these names. They are all certified. You have done your part and the government has no idea of shrinking away from what it promised to do.

"We accept the responsibility of our statements, and are prepared to try and carry out our platform as far as we honestly can. In fact, the equal franchise bill is prepared and is almost ready for the printers. It will be presented at the opening of the House, and we expect it to pass before the session is far advanced."

TO EAT CHEESE WAS UNLADYLIKE

London Paper Tells Old Belief That Curds Were Improper Diet for Women

There was a time, says the London Chronicle, when cheese was regarded as too vulgar a diet for well-bred ladies. This belief is referred to in Mrs. Gaskell's "Wives and Daughters," and also in "The Visits of Elizabeth," where Mrs. Elinor Glyn makes her heroine write: "I was glad to have a nice piece of cheese. All the time I was with Godmamma I was not allowed to, as it isn't considered proper for girls." A correspondent of "Notes and Queries" for April 24, 1909, writes: "When I was living in Jamaica, some years ago, a friend of mine who would now, if living, be about 95, told me that before he left England as a young man it was not the custom for ladies to eat cheese. Though he had been in England so lately as 1874, he believed that ladies suffered the same privation at that time, and almost refused to believe me when I told him that they did not."

NINETEEN SIXTEEN TO BE BABY YEAR

Julia Lathrop Appoints First Week in March for Nation to Study Baby Question

The facts about American babies, the needs of American babies and America's responsibility to her babies this year will be known as never before because the first week in March will be baby week throughout the country, announces Miss Julia C. Lathrop, head of the federal children's bureau. Nineteen sixteen is baby year.

More than 400 communities, representing every State in the Union, are already laying their plans for baby week in order that during those seven day the needs of the babies may be presented so that all the parents in those communities will learn a little better how to care for their babies, and all citizens will realize that they have a special obligation to safeguard the conditions surrounding babies.

The Michigan State Grange recently adopted a resolution favoring the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment.

CHICAGO WOMEN PATROL STREETS

Hundreds of Women Go on Duty on City's New Citizen Police Force

Hundreds of women were among the first 2000 of Chicago's proposed 20,000 citizen police force which went on duty last week. They took up their patrol in the politest, as well as the toughest districts in the city. Millionaires' row along Lake Shore drive and Little Italy, a short distance away, were the districts chosen. That women were to be allowed on the force was not known until Louis Damon, secretary of the Civic Co-operators, sponsor for the movement, made the announcement.

"They'll be better than men," said Damon. "They notice things quicker than men. The force will be composed mostly of women. When complete every block in the city will have a citizen policeman or policewoman."

JOHN BARRETT IS FOR SUFFRAGE

Nearly Every Speaker at Pan-American Congress in Favor of Votes for Women

Previous to the women's auxiliary conference of the second Pan-American scientific congress the executive committee of the congress decided that political questions would be out of place in the permanent acts of the conference. This ruling was not intended primarily to head off a suffrage resolution, according to Secretary General John Barrett.

"No one attending this congress is a more ardent suffragist than myself," declared Mr. Barrett, in an interview with a Philadelphia North American reporter. "I have favored woman suffrage for thirty years. You will note that nearly every speaker on the program is a suffragist and, of course, there is no restriction against the injection of the suffrage problem into the discussion."

SUFFRAGE STATES HAVE MORE VOICE

Republicans Give Them Larger Proportional Representation by Decreasing Other States

Equal suffrage States will have a larger proportional representation at the National Republican Convention in Chicago next June because the new apportionment of delegates has decreased the representation of some of the non-suffrage States. Under the new apportionment, the State of Alabama loses eight delegates, Arkansas three, Florida four, Georgia 11, Louisiana eight, Mississippi eight, New Mexico two, New Nork three, North Carolina three, South Carolina seven, Tennessee three, Texas 14, Virginia nine, Hawaii six, Philippines two, Porto Rico two.

The delegates from the equal suffrage States number six from Arizona, 26 from California, 12 from Colorado, eight from Idaho, 58 from Illinois, 20 from Kansas, six from Nevada, 10 from Oregon, eight from Utah, 14 from Washington and six from Wyoming—making a total of 174.

"San Francisco was the city that tried to beat suffrage in California, and thought she had done it," says the San Francisco Star. "At the last election in San Francisco, women voted by a larger percentage than the men, according to the registrar's report."

Marie Doro will take the part of Melinda in "Melinda and Her Sister," the suffrage operetta by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Miss Elsie Maxwell.

LAST LAUGHS

There are compensations in all things. When women get the suffrage they won't want to be moving all the time, for fear of losing their votes.—Puck.

A group of ice houses went up in flames recently and, according to a newspaper report, "twelve hundred tons of ice were reduced to ashes."—Boston Transcript.

"Well, George, are you perfectly satisfied?" asked his uncle, after the Christmas party was over. "No, uncle, I ain't," was the plaintive reply. "Bless my soul, how's that?" "Why," replied George, "auntie told me to eat as much as I wanted, and I couldn't."

The women didn't vote in Sodom and Gomorrah—
No suffrage rights had they;
And—this ought to fill the anti-suffs with horrah—
Where are them towns today?
—New York Tribune.

Johnny, aged five, had a habit of using in his conversation every big word he happened to hear, regardless of its meaning. One morning he and his elder brother were trying to wash from the same basin, to Johnny's detriment; and he ran into the kitchen, exclaiming, "Mother, Charlie's metropolizing the whole laudatory!"

Cecil was suffering from toothache. "You'll be a brave boy and have it out, won't you, dear?" pleaded his mother. "It won't hurt much, and then the ache will all be over." Then his brother, one year older, came to his mother's aid. "Aw, go on an' have it out," he said. "What's the matter wit' yeh? Don't you know it'll be one less to clean?"

Sir Walter Raleigh, professor of English Literature at Oxford, recently arrived in New York.

An American colleague in London wrote to a friend in the United States to meet Sir Walter, but supplied only the description of him that he was a "very tall man." The friend has just written to London:

"I watched several tall men come down the gangplank, and when I saw one who I thought might be Raleigh I walked up to him and said, 'Excuse me, sir, are you Sir Walter Raleigh?' He happened to be a very typical Westerner and not the professor of English literature at Oxford, and he replied:

"'No, sir, I'm Christopher Columbus.'"

Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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PHILADELPHIA GAVE A TAINTED VERDICT

Wilmer Atkinson Shows How Ward After Ward in Quaker City Obeyed Instructions and How Voters Were "Assisted" to Mark Ballot With a "No"

Wilmer Atkinson, editor of the Farm Journal, and president of the Pennsylvania Men's League for Woman Suffrage, in an open letter to the Woman's Journal declares that a "tainted verdict" was rendered in the last election by the Republican leaders of Philadelphia.

In the first twenty wards of the city, Mr. Atkinson shows, suffrage was cut by more than 35,000 votes in comparison with the other three constitutional amendments, and he states that the decision against suffrage was implied in instructions given to ward political leaders a few days before the election and that the voters were "assisted" with ballots with a "no" marked opposite the suffrage amendment.

Mr. Atkinson's letter is as follows:

"The men took orders, and the orders were to whip us, which they did."—Mrs. Rudolph Blankenburg (the Mayor's wife).

Many of your readers will be interested in having presented to them some facts in relation to the vote for the Woman Suffrage Amendment in this city at the recent election. The vote in the entire city stood 77,247 for and 122,519 against, comprising an adverse majority of 45,272. The twenty wards lying between the rivers and extending from Poplar street south to the navy yard, contributed 30,123 of this adverse majority, being considerably more than one half of that which the whole State gave against the measure. According to the evidence this was a tainted verdict.

I wish to place on record the fact that a few days before the election ward political leaders were called together to receive final instructions with reference to the proposed four amendments which were on the official ballot. They were told that Nos. 2, 3 and 4 "were worthy of support," the plain inference being that No. 1, the suffrage amendment, was of the opposite character.

This advice, coming from the source it did, could mean but one thing—an order to turn down the suffrage amendment, and this order was understood and effectually carried out at the polls on November 2nd. In the twenty

(Continued on page 15.)

NEXT WEEK

The Woman's Journal will print a disclosure of the

REAL FORCE

behind the "women's" anti-suffrage organization in its principal stronghold.

Every active suffragist will want extra copies of this issue, and every suffrage organization, whether State association or local league, can use a large quantity to advantage. We shall print only as many as we expect to use. All orders should be received by Jan. 13. Place your order at once by mail or telegraph.

INDIANAPOLIS VOTE FRAUDS PROBED

Police Chief and Officers Indicted As Well As Men for Election Corruption

Chief of Police Perrott of Indianapolis, five police officers, Herman Adam, city sealer, and others were named in fifteen indictments returned on Dec. 31 by the Marion county grand jury, charging violation of the election laws in the election of Nov. 3, 1913.

Chief Perrott is charged in five indictments with assault and battery. The police officers also are charged with assault and battery. Adam is charged with buying votes. Others are accused of repeating.

ANTI GEORGIA HAS MOST LYNCHINGS

Southern States Where Women Are Denied Vote Show Largest Record of Mob Rule

Lynchings in the United States in 1915 numbered 69, as recorded at Tuskegee Institute and announced at Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 1. This was 17 more than in 1914.

Georgia led the States with 13 lynchings. Mississippi was second with nine. Fifty-five persons lynched were Negroes and 14 whites. The year before 49 were Negroes and three whites. Three women were 1915 mob victims.

In four instances, according to the Tuskegee records, innocent persons were put to death by mobs, as proved by later events.

Lynching by States is given: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 18; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 2; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 5; Virginia, 1.

Lynchings would be prevented in these States if there were proper government, and women in each of these States are asking today to have a voice in the election of that government.

ON THE BENCH

Miss Reah M. Whitehead

A Seattle lawyer who became a successful judge. Before her election she was a deputy prosecuting attorney through two administrations, because she did exceptionally good work. Both civil and criminal cases are heard in her court. See article on Page 10.

Bigamists and Paupers On Level With Women

Other Adult Citizens Excluded from Suffrage are Embezzlers, Felons, Vagrants, Illiterates and Idiots—Full List of Disqualifications, as Ratified by Attorneys-General

"Felons, idiots and women"—these are the classes of adult citizens who are excluded from suffrage in the majority of States. Along with them go a smattering of vagrants, illiterates, embezzlers, paupers, duellists, non-taxpayers, bigamists, bribers, and in a number of cases soldiers and sailors and Indians who have not severed tribal relations.

The World Almanac for 1916 has compiled the qualifications for voting—and for not being allowed to vote—in all of the States with the aid of the various State Attorneys-General. This compilation shows that the following classes of adult citizens are denied suffrage in the different States:

Alabama—Men convicted of treason or other felonies, idiots, vagrants, insane, **women.**

Alaska—Aliens and Indians.

Arizona—Idiots, insane, felons, soldiers, sailors, and marines in U. S. service, persons unable to read and write in English.

Arkansas—Idiots, insane, men convicted of felony or failing to pay poll tax, **women.**

California—Idiots, insane, embezzlers of public moneys, those convicted of infamous crime, persons unable to read and write in English.

Colorado—Felons and insane.

Connecticut—Men convicted of heinous crime, **women.** (a)

Delaware—Insane, paupers, felons, men unable to read and write in English, **women.** (a)

Florida—Idiots, duellists, felons, **women.** (d)

Georgia—Felons, idiots, insane, **women.**

Hawaii—Idiots, insane, felons, those unable to speak, read and write the English or Hawaiian language, **women.**

Idaho—Idiots, insane, felons, bigamists.

Illinois—Men convicted of crime, **women.** (b)

Indiana—Men convicted of infamous crime, soldiers, sailors, and marines in U. S. service, **women.**

Iowa—Idiots, insane, felons, **women.** (c)

Kansas—Persons convicted of treason or felony, insane.

Kentucky—Felons, idiots, insane, **women.** (a)

(Continued on page 15.)

KANSAS CANCELS LAST STATE DEBT

Officials Hold Public Celebration As Final Bonded Indebtedness is Wiped Out

On the first day of the year the State of Kansas was out of debt. The last of her bonded indebtedness, $159,000, was cancelled and a facsimile of the bond was burned.

Kansas State officials held a public celebration of a quiet nature in the office of the State treasurer.

NEW YORK'S VOTE REACHES 553,348

Final Returns Show Total Favorable Poll of 1,234,512 for Suffrage in Four States

The final canvass of November's vote in New York State, which was held up for weeks by an election dispute in Oneida County, showed that the suffrage amendment received 553,348 "yes" votes and 748,332 "no" votes. The majority against was 194,984. The majority against the new constitution was 510,039, against the apportionment measure 519,749, against the taxation proposal 577,649 and against altering the rate of interest on State bonds 295,361. The vote on suffrage in Oneida County stood 8,891, yes; 15,562, no.

The revised figures in New York make the total vote cast for suffrage in the four States last fall 1,234,512.

MORE BOYS THAN GIRLS IN COURT

New York City Reports in 7,925 Cases of Delinquency Only 2½ Per Cent Were Girls

Of the 7,925 cases of delinquency brought before the children's courts of the five counties of New York City, only 2 1-2 per cent. were girls, according to the report issued Jan. 1 by Dennis A. Lambert, acting chief clerk of the court.

Juvenile delinquincy is the general term covering major offences, of which 7 per cent. were assaults, 36 per cent. burglary, robbery and grand larceny, 18 per cent. simple assaults and petty larceny, 14 per cent. unlawful employment and 25 per cent. anything from playing ball in the street to fishing in the park.

The cost of maintaining the courts was $182,000, or about $12.80 for each child. Mr. Lambert suggests in his report that if this amount of money was spent on playgrounds and other facilities for healthful and innocent sports it would save 2,000 boys the annual stigma of records in the courts.

District Attorney Woolwine of Los Angeles, Cal., announced last week the appointment of Miss Litta Belle Hibben as a deputy district attorney.

The Record of 1915

During the year 1915 not only were 1,234,512 votes cast for equal suffrage in four great Eastern States, but all sorts of strong organizations put themselves on record as favoring votes for women.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs had already declared itself favorably, but during the year State Federations in Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts and Texas for the first time passed suffrage resolutions. Thirty-two State Federations have now recorded themselves as desiring enfranchisement.

Other women's organizations that took a definite stand for equal suffrage in 1915 were: Association of Collegiate Alumnae, American Nurses' Association, and its allied associations, National League of Nursing Education, and National Organization for Public Health Nursing; Texas Farm Women, Women's Benefit Association of the Maccabees, Boston Council of Jewish Women, Southern Conference for Education and Industry, Patrolmen's Wives' Benevolent Association of New York, Women's Democratic Club of New York, and Women's Press Club of New York City.

The National Women's Trade Union League, representing 8,000,000 working women, which had endorsed suffrage some time before, at the convention in New York last June asked the voters, and particularly the working men, to support the suffrage amendments in their respective States.

Local and State granges have come out almost too fast to be counted, and the following other organizations of men and women have recorded their endorsement during the year: The New York East and the Troy Methodist conferences in New York, Newark Methodist conference in New Jersey, the Methodist Men in Ohio, the State conventions of the Christian Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church in Kentucky, and the conference of the Friends of Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland and Ohio. The variety of interests represented by these different organizations is wide enough to settle once and for all the fact that all sorts of women want the vote. The only women's organizations that have gone on record as opposed to equal suffrage, are the anti-suffrage organizations themselves.

Equal suffrage has the respectful attention of the men at the head of the nation. In almost every case the attention is not only respectful but decidedly favorable. The President and Vice-President of the United States, not to mention the Secretary of War, Secretary of Labor, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of the Treasury, and Postmaster General have declared in favor. Among the formal indorsements which came last year from men's organizations were those of the Civil Service employees, the National Letter Carriers' Association, the National American Retail Jewellers' Association, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the American Federation of Railroad Workers, the National Street Railway Association, the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, the Farmers' National Congress, the United Textile Workers of America, the National Association of Wall Paper Painters and Color Mixers of the United States, the Southern Labor Congress, the City Officials of Topeka, Kansas, the New York State Association of Police Chiefs, the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association of New York, the Louisiana State Farmers' Union, the Lieutenants' Benevolent Association of the New York Police, the Civil Service Forum of New York City, the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia Teachers' Association, the Civic Educational League of Atlanta, Georgia, the Fire Underwriters' Association of Kentucky, the Massachusetts Association of German Plumbers and Fitters, the Iowa Association of South California, and a number of State Federations of Labor.

Woman Judge on Seattle Bench

Miss Whitehead Says Women and Children Need a Woman's Point of View in Court—Hard for Them to Tell Their Story to Men Only

Miss Reah M. Whitehead was elected in November, 1914, as one of the five Justices of the Peace in Seattle, Washington, a city having a population of about 315,000. She is the only woman holding such an office there. Although there were fourteen candidates, she received a rather flattering vote, standing second on the list. Her work is both of a civil and criminal nature, and it is more correct to speak of her as Judge than as Justice of the Peace. The records of her court for the first nine months showed that she has heard almost 1,600 civil suits and 570 criminal cases.

In writing to The Woman's Journal, she said: "The jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace in this precinct includes civil cases of various classes where the amount involved is not in excess of $100.00. In criminal work the Justice has jurisdiction over all minor offenses, such as assaults, petty larceny, etc., and sits as a commanding magistrate in felonies. Thus, you will see, the jurisdiction is broad and varied and, as a matter of fact, covers a very large amount of litigation.

"In keeping a record of civil cases tried before me I have found there is a large number of cases in which women appear as plaintiffs, or defendants, or both. There is an equally large, or larger, number of cases where women appear as witnesses and to a very surprising extent women are concerned directly or indirectly in the outcome of general litigation.

"I firmly believe that women judges should deal with certain classes of cases in which women and girls are concerned, not because they may be more merciful or just in their treatment of such offenders, but because such women and girls should be brought before and dealt with by women.

"I believe, of course, that women should have a hand in making the laws and interpreting them. There is no man's world and woman's world as separate planets. We are all living in the same world. But the point of view of men differs from that of women.

"It is my hope and belief that in the near future more women will enter the field of law as lawyers, legislators, and judges, than have done so up to the present time, that they may thus make their influence felt upon the laws and the enforcement and interpretation of the laws which surround and affect them and their children in practically every avenue and condition of life."

"When she decided that she would like to be a justice of the peace," says Mabel Abbott in the American Magazine, "her campaign was unique. She went shyly to the newspapers once or twice, and gave out statements to the effect that she was sure she could do the work, and would do it to the best of her ability if elected. Thereafter she made herself conspicuous by staying away from the newspaper offices. She made speeches, going dutifully to the meetings where candidates were expected to appear, and telling the audiences that she had long experience, knew she could do the work, and hoped they would vote for her.

"Her simple, fearless belief that what the voters wanted in a public officer was just good work seemed to be a revelation to the voters of what they really did want. At any rate, they tried to nominate her on three different tickets at the primaries, and elected her with a rush, although there were fourteen candidates for the five places.

"No sketch of Judge Whitehead would be accurate without the statement that she is considerably more than pretty. When she was elected the newspapers announced that Seattle could now boast of having the prettiest judge in the United States; which probably is true, but she didn't like it very well, because she was afraid it didn't sound judicial.

"And now she sits in the great leather chair behind the high desk and listens to tangled stories of trouble, guides wrangling lawyers in the paths of peace, renders decisions and pronounces sentences.

"It must be a queer sensation that the handcuffed prisoners in the dock get when they try the time-honored experiment of 'sizing up the judge.' The little figure sitting alone above them must be a bewildering problem, and none the less bewildering when they find that back of the rosy cheeks and big brown eyes are intelligence, common sense, knowledge of the law, character, a strong sense of humor and a broad human comprehension.

"Attorneys declare that business moves more promptly in her court than in the others. 'She reaches a decision quicker,' they say, 'but' she puts more time into studying the case beforehand.' Another thing they say is that she often knows more about the details of a case than the attorney who is trying it, because 'she can get people to talk to her as they never would to a man.'

"It was rather expected that she would deal principally with cases involving women and girls. She knows from her years in the prosecutor's office the importance of preserving every shred of womanly self-respect in those whose feet have slipped; she believes the strongest argument in favor of having a woman justice is that women should be able to tell their stories to her instead of to a man. Thus far, however, the cases assigned to her court have been just such as go to all the other courts, both civil and criminal, without reference to their nature. On her first day in court half a dozen men were brought before her, charged with burglary, petty larceny, non-support, obtaining money on worthless checks, and the like. Two pleaded guilty and she sentenced them to six months each in jail.

"She is president of a large club of business girls, and particularly enjoys inviting them to her summer 'shack' and making clam chowder for them on the beach.

"That is Justice Reah Whitehead: a good lawyer, a successful judge and a normal young woman—and just as normal on the bench as anywhere else."

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, who has been ill with the grippe at her home in Moylan, Pa., was reported on Dec. 31 as recovering and was expected to be about again in a few days.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT

The beginning of a New Year for publishers means a number of things of great importance, including a review of the year's work, mapping out the following twelve months, planning the year's budget, holding the stockholders' and directors' meetings, enlarging or retrenching, and a thousand and one matters peculiar to publishing.

Among "the thousand and one matters" is one which is the very backbone of periodical publishing. It is the question of renewals. Will last year's subscribers renew? The Woman's Journal tries to be so good each week, so vital to the whole movement, that every one of its subscribers will want to take the paper year after year. But no matter how vital the paper, there are always a lot of people who do not send in their renewal promptly. They put the publisher in a hard place. He asks: Don't they like the paper? Is it hard times? Are they merely careless?

Renewing for a year's subscription is, then, important; it is the first duty of a suffragist, for how can there be a suffrage paper unless each suffragist supports it? In this connection, our subscribers will be interested to know that 1915 brought The Woman's Journal the largest number of new subscribers in its history and by far the smallest percentage of discontinuances. This is as it should be, but there are still altogether too many who fail to renew. The reasons contributing to discontinuances make us advance the following proposals:

Please notify us at once if you do not receive your Journal each week.

Please notify us as soon as possible of any change of address.

The Journal will be sent under ordinary circumstances until a definite order is received for its discontinuance.

You will oblige us greatly if you indicate clearly, when sending in a subscription, whether it is complimentary from you or whether you are merely forwarding the subscriber's money for her.

In the case of complimentary subscriptions, the donor's name will not be withheld unless a definite request to that effect is made when the subscription is sent in.

Every discontinuance is a step backward for the cause. If you believe in suffrage, use your suffrage paper.

Agnes E. Ryan.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS BY ROBERT BURNS

Scotch Poet, Two Hundred Years Ago, Wrote of Agitation Now Called New

"While Europe's eye is fixed on mighty things,
The fate of empires and the fall of Kings;
While quacks of State must each produce his plan,
And even children lisp the 'Rights of Man';
Amid this mighty fuss just let me mention
The 'Rights of Woman' merit some attention."

In sending these verses to the New York Sun J. C. Kellogg of Elizabeth, N. J., says:

"Of course, it is preposterous to expect a people to interest itself over a new agitation like the rights of woman, so I rise to remark that the above lines were written by Burns more than one hundred years ago."

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of _____ dollars.

Macaulay on Haste in Legislation

IS delay no evil? Is prolonged excitement no evil? Is it no evil that the heart of a great people should be made sick by deferred hope? . . . . What then, it is said, would you legislate in haste? Would you legislate in times of great excitement concerning matters of such deep concern? Yes, Sir, I would: and if any bad consequences should follow from the haste and the excitement, let those be held answerable who, when there was no need of haste, when there existed no excitement, refused to listen to any project of Reform, nay, who made it an argument against Reform, that the public mind was not excited. . . . . Half the logic of misgovernment lies in this one sophistical dilemma: If the people are turbulent, they are unfit for liberty: if they are quiet, they do not want liberty. . . . . But Reformers are compelled to legislate fast, because bigots will not legislate early. Reformers are compelled to legislate in times of excitement, because bigots will not legislate in times of transquillity.

CHILD LABOR DAY TO HELP 150,000

Begin New Year Right, Is Committee's Request, by Bespeaking Congressional Action

By way of explanation, the bulletin goes on to say that if the Keating-Owen federal child labor bill, now before Congress, becomes a law, over 150,000 children will be affected—over 27,000 between 10 and 14 now at work in mills, factories, canneries and workshops; over 17,000 between 10 and 16 at work in mines and quarries; and over 116,000 between 10 and 16 at work too long hours or at night in mills, factories, canneries or workshops. And the Keating-Owen bill is likely to pass if enough people recognize Child Labor Day by writing their Senators and Representatives at that time urging them to vote for the bill.

Child Labor Day will be observed on Saturday, January 22, by synagogues, on Sunday, January 23, by churches and Sunday schools, and on Monday, January 24, by secular schools and clubs. At least 9,000 organizations recognized the day last year.

WEBB PUSHES ONE, WHY NOT OTHER?

Judiciary Chairman Forgets State Rights in Preparing Way for Prohibition Amendment

Chairman Webb, of the House Judiciary Committee, who opposes a nation-wide suffrage amendment on State Rights' grounds, introduced in Congress this week an amendment for nation-wide prohibition. Mr. Webb already has informally conferred with Chairman Henry of the Rules Committee, regarding the prospective attitude of the committee toward any effort to report a rule that would permit bringing up a constitutional amendment for nation-wide prohibition on the floor of the House. The Rules Committee will be organized early in January and the question of a rule will then be raised.

If the Judiciary and Rules Committees report favorably on a prohibition amendment, it is difficult to see how they can at the same time refuse to let the House vote on the question of women's enfranchisement.

The Judiciary Committee is composed of the following Representatives:

Messrs. Webb of North Carolina (chairman), Carlin of Virginia, Thomas of Kentucky, Dupre of Louisiana, Taggart of Kansas, Igoe of Missouri, Gard of Ohio, Wm. Eliza Williams of Illinois, Whaley of South Carolina, Dale of New York, Caraway of Arkansas, Neely of West Virginia, Steele of Pennsylvania, Volstead of Minnesota, Nelson of Wisconsin, Morgan of Oklahoma, Danforth of New York, Graham of Pennsylvania, Chandler of New York, Dyer of Missouri and Moss of West Virginia.

The membership of the Rules Committee is as follows:

Messrs. Henry of Texas (chairman), Pou of North Carolina, Garrett of Tennessee, Foster of Illinois, Cantrill of Kentucky, Harrison of Mississippi, Patten of New York, Campbell of Kansas, Lenroot of Wisconsin, Bennet of New York and Chiperfield of Illinois.

RAILROAD RETAINS TRAIN CHAPERONS

The appointment of two women, Mrs. C. H. White and Mrs. Samuel Watkins, as traveling chaperons, to have charge of special parties of students and young women traveling alone over the railroad, was announced Dec. 30 by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. The new appointees are the wives of agents of the Baltimore & Ohio and have had wide experience in such matters.

It is the plan of the Baltimore & Ohio to retain traveling chaperons permanently in their passenger department organization.

CHICAGO ELECTION SIXTH IN EXPENSE

Comparison With Nine Large Cities Show Cost Per Vote by No Means Excessive

The Chicago election commissioners have published some statistics showing the cost of elections in Chicago as compared with nine other big cities. They show that Chicago has the highest per capita cost, but ranks sixth in the list from the standpoint of the cost per vote cast.

"Such statistics are interesting and important," says the Chicago Herald. "Assuredly one of the crying needs of the time in Chicago as well as in Illinois is for the reduction of the growing cost of elections. That the same need may exist in divers other cities does not weaken the argument for all possible retrenchment here. But it is pertinent to observe that such figures perforce neglect one of the most important, although one of the most variable, items in the cost of elections.

"The cost of an election from the bookkeeping standpoint may no doubt be estimated soon after the election has been held. But from a broader standpoint there is an item of added cost or saving dependent on the character of the men who are elected on that occasion and to some extent on the principle followed in their selection. The choice of a body of strictly partisan and more or less inefficient officials, even at a low per capita voting cost, might easily in the long run make the election one of the costliest the city or State has ever had.

"On the other hand, the election of capable, honest and efficient men on the principle of non-partisanship and fitness for the actual discharge of the business of the office they seek might, in spite of a fairly high cost for the election expenses themselves, ultimately make the election one of the greatest money-saving devices for the public that could be imagined. It is well to keep this item of possible cost in mind along with the formal statistics. It is none the less real for the impossibility of reducing it to exact figures."

EQUALITY RULES CHICADEE FAMILY

Noted Naturalist Shows Votes for Women in Bird Life No Destroyer of the Home

The chicadees, according to John Burroughs, the naturalist, are an example of equality among the sexes. The male and female birds have the same plumage and build their nest together. The male bird helps with the care of the young and the mother bird has a vote on all subjects. In spite of their equality, the mother bird rears her family tenderly. "Her equality is in no sense a menace to the home," says Mrs. James Burroughs of Plattsburg, who is authority for the success of votes for women among chicadees. "And the male chicadee," she adds, "has not lost his chivalry. He is one of the most attentive of birds."

"A popular saying in New Zealand," said S. M. Fisher, the Minister of Marines and Customs of that country, at a recent Philadelphia meeting, "is that a man must be a pretty clean potato or the women won't vote for him."

BEING IN POLITICS VS. CASTING VOTE

Mrs. Glendower Evans was the principal speaker at the Neighborhood Forum held in the Bulfinch Place Church, Boston, Sunday evening, Jan. 2.

"There is a difference," said Mrs. Evans, "between 'being in politics' and taking enough interest in public affairs to want to vote. No one thinks any the less of President Wilson because he is President. Men do not think of men of his type when they use the expression 'politician,'" she added, explaining that they usually refer to the "ward heeler" who makes his living through politics.

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Black Fox Muffs. Reduced from $32.50 to.....$19.75
Skunk Muffs. Reduced from $45.00 to.....$25.00
Black Lynx Muffs. Reduced from $39.75 to.....$25.00
Fitch Muffs. Reduced from $39.75 to.....$29.75
Beaver Muffs. Reduced from $45.00 to.....$29.75
Black Fox Muffs. Reduced from $45.00 to.....$29.75
Hudson Seal Muffs. Reduced from $45.00 to.....$32.50
Mink Muffs. Reduced from $75.00 to.....$39.75
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Sitka Fox Sets. Reduced from $95.00 to.....$79.50
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A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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Henry Bailey Stevens

Managing Editor
Agnes E. Ryan

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PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES

The air is full of discussion as to presidential candidates. It is taken for granted that Mr. Wilson will be the choice of the Democrats; but in the Republican camp there is much difference of opinion as to what standard-bearer will be most likely to lead the party to victory.

Several men are spoken of as possible candidates who will undoubtedly be dropped out later as "unavailable" because of their record against equal suffrage. Four years ago this consideration did not weigh heavily. At the time of the last presidential election there were only six suffrage States. Today there are twelve. Most of the early suffrage States had only a small population. Several of the new suffrage States have a large population and will count materially in the result. When a man has been conspicuous in declaring the unfitness of women to vote, with what face could he go before the women of those twelve States and ask them to vote for him? Imagine Elihu Root seeking the votes of the women of Illinois!

With the solid South going Democratic as a foregone conclusion, the Republicans cannot afford to put up any candidate who would be under so serious a handicap in twelve of the remaining States. Not much will be said about this publicly, but the practical politicians will undoubtedly take it into consideration; and they will be pretty sure quietly to set aside any candidate who has this drawback. A. S. B.

WHAT IS FEMINISM?

We resume this week our review of "The Case Against Woman Suffrage."

Mr. Conroy says: "Woman suffrage, Feminism and Socialism are marching hand in hand." Feminism merely means the doctrine of equal rights for women. The word is widely used in this sense in England and Europe, and is just beginning to come into use in America. As most people in this country are still unfamiliar with it, the anti-suffragists are trying hard to tack a sinister meaning to it. They assume, as Mr. Conroy does, that it means suffrage plus free love and other vagaries. Forty years ago they declared just as positively that woman's rights meant free love; but they are now finding it less easy to make people believe this, and so they have pounced upon the new word and are using it to throw dust in the eyes of the public.

Clearness is better than brevity, when we cannot have both; and American suffragists will be wiser to say "equal rights for women" than to shorten it into "Feminism," because the foreign word lends itself to misunderstanding. In Germany the "Men's League to Combat the Emancipation of Women" calls its doctrine "Masculism," but there is no more reason why we should go abroad for a name for our idea than why our opponents should. Plain English is better.

When Mr. Conroy uses the word "Feminism" as an accusation, therefore, it may simply be dropped out of the argument. As the late Professor Borden P. Bowne said of some one who had made a meaningless remark, "He has not said anything. He has only made a noise."

A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE AND SOCIALISM

Mr. Conroy says: "Every Socialist is an ardent worker in the cause of votes for women." Unfortunately, this is not true.

Equal suffrage has been endorsed by the National Socialist party, also by the National Progressive party and the National Prohibition party, and in a number of States by the Republicans and Democrats as well. But in every party that endorses it there are always some members who are not in sympathy with that plank of their party's platform. That this is the case with the Socialists we have official evidence.

Mrs. Winnie E. Branstetter was appointed by the Socialists to have charge of propaganda work among women and to try to convert them to Socialism. In her official report to the National Committee of the Socialist party, published in its official organ, The Party Builder, on May 23, 1914, Mrs. Branstetter urged increased effort along this line, and referred to "the political situation which confronts the Socialist party, the fact that a considerable per cent. of our membership is still not only indifferent to propaganda work among women, but actually opposed to woman suffrage." Every little while some Socialist woman writes to the Socialist papers making the same complaint.

The strongly Socialist wards of Milwaukee, which gave majorities of three and four to one for the Socialist candidates, gave large majorities against equal suffrage when the question was submitted to the voters of Wisconsin.

When the International Woman Suffrage Congress met in Budapest in 1913, it was welcomed by every newspaper in the city except one. That was the Socialist paper, which for months in advance had been denouncing it, and warning people to keep away from it.

Mr. Conroy says: "The president of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association is a Socialist." That depends upon your definition of a Socialist. In the sense in which the Socialists themselves use the word, she is not one of them, since she has never joined the Socialist party, and does not endorse its whole program, though she is in sympathy with many of its doctrines. But if she were a full-fledged Socialist, it would have no bearing on the question. Like the community at large, the National Suffrage Association is made up mainly of Republicans and Democrats, with a sprinkling of Socialists. Dozens of presidents of the various State Suffrage Associations are Republicans or Democrats in their political sympathies. If the views of the State Presidents are to be the criterion, a much stronger case could be made out to show that suffrage is allied with the other parties than with the Socialist party; but as a matter of fact, it is allied with none of them. Individually, the suffragists are of all shades of political opinion; collectively, the Suffrage Association is wholly non-partisan.

Mr. Conroy says: "Radical Socialists are engaged as speakers on suffrage platforms, and their most radical and unchristian Socialistic utterances are published, advertised and sent broadcast by the National Woman Suffrage Association as arguments for votes for women."

The Suffrage Association publishes literature in advocacy of equal suffrage, written by persons of all parties, from stand-pat Republicans to Socialists, and by persons of all creeds, from Catholics to agnostics; but it does not publish literature by any of them in advocacy of their political or religious opinions. These are wholly outside its scope.

Mr. Conroy says: "No prominent suffragist anywhere has ever risen to repudiate the immoral and destructive doctrines of Socialism, or to rebuke the National Woman Suffrage Association for using them in its campaign for the vote." Dr. Stephen S. Wise and other prominent suffragists who are not Socialists have argued in public against Socialism; but none of them "rebuke the National Suffrage Association," because they all know that the Association does not do what Mr. Conroy accuses it of doing. Let any one wishing to know the truth on this matter send to National Suffrage Headquarters, 505 Fifth avenue, New York, for a full set of the Association's literature, and go through it. He can easily satisfy himself that the charge is baseless. A. S. B.

AN ABSURD DEMAND

Mr. Conroy says that in order not to be in partnership with Socialism, the Suffrage Associations would have to "drop all their Socialist officers, speakers and writers, withdraw from circulation all the Socialist literature published by the National Suffrage Association, and pass resolutions repudiating the doctrines of Socialism."

The anti-suffragists object strongly to the statement that they are in partnership with the liquor interest. In order to disprove it, they have not felt it necessary to drop all of their officers who are opposed to prohibition (as their president, Mrs. J. Elliot Cabot, declared herself to be at a legislative hearing some years ago), or to cease to employ speakers who are opposed to prohibition, like Mrs. A. J. George and others, or to withdraw from circulation all the anti-suffrage literature written by persons who are opposed to prohibition, or to pass resolutions repudiating a belief in liquor license. This would cause a much more extensive "upheaval" in anti-suffrage circles than the action proposed by Mr. Conroy would cause in suffrage circles.

The anti-suffragists would doubtless say, with truth, that they have no call to do any of these things; and that they choose their speakers and writers on account of their ability to set forth the objections to woman suffrage, not on account of their opinions on other questions. But they wholly decline to allow the suffragists the same freedom. They would not admit that the Anti-Suffrage Association is committed to the policy of liquor license because a number of prominent antis favor it. They do not claim that the Consumers' League is "in partnership with Socialism" because its national secretary is a Socialist; nor that we ought to fight Christianity because many Christian ministers are Socialists. This absurd style of reasoning is applied to the Suffrage Association only. A. S. B.

THE CASE OF MRS. HALE

Mr. Conroy then takes up Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale's book, "What Women Want."

The opponents of equal rights have been making a violent attack upon this book in many newspapers. They seek to give the public the impression that it is an immoral work, and a proof that the equal rights movement is allied with immorality. In reality, the moral tone of the book is high. Every one who has read it knows this. But Mrs. Hale—an English woman married to an American—constantly speaks of the woman's rights movement as "Feminism." Mr. Conroy triumphantly points out that she says woman suffrage is "an essential branch of the tree of Feminism," and he declares that Feminism means "revolt against nature and Christian morals." Does it? Let us read Mrs. Hale's own definition of it. She says in the beginning of her book:

"Feminism is that part of the progress of democratic freedom which applies to women. It is a century-old struggle conducted by large groups of people in different parts of the world to bring about the removal of all artificial barriers to the physical, mental, moral and economic development of the female half of the race."

In this sense the woman suffrage movement, of course, is a part of it. As for Mrs. Hale's views on morals, in her chapter on "Love," she says (page 270):

"Faithful monogamy must ever be woman's standard in love, because only in its still certainty can she fitly prepare and keep the place for her child."

In her chapter on "Some Runaway Radicals," Mrs. Hale says (pages 217-218):

"The feminist movement since its inception a hundred years ago has consistently fought vice and immorality in every form. Suffragists rally to their banners not only bodies fighting such evils, but the whole weight of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Indeed, it may justly be claimed that a rigid and unbending morality has been almost an excessive virtue of the movement, so that feminists have sometimes lacked the width of mind to enable them to comprehend what they could not condone. The attempt of a few neurasthenics on the one hand and reactionaries on the other to saddle the movement with a loose moral code is not more laughable that it is inept."

Yet in a letter published in the Boston Evening Record last spring, Mr. Conroy made the following amazing statement:

"The woman suffrage movement is now in the hands of an organization controlled and directed by Socialists and feminists, who openly declare that the ballot is not wanted by women as an end in itself, or as a means of improving government, but as an instrument to be used in freeing herself from the canons of Christian society—as a means of achieving a complete social revolution, wherein there will be but one moral standard, and that not the present standard of women, but the lower standard attributed to men. And any one who doubts this has only to purchase a copy of 'What Women Want,' written by Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale."

In her chapter on the drama, Mrs. Hale criticises a certain play as dangerous "if it seems to countenance what may be called the single standard of immorality—letting down the bars for the woman instead of raising them for the man" (page 106).

In her chapter on "Some Run-Away Radicals," she says (page 220):

"In reminding women of the ever-insistent calls upon them of the life of the spirit, Ellen Key renders a real service to feminism. It is only on one point that she leaves feminists and anti-feminists alike behind, and joins the ranks of a skirmishing party which, in the opinion of the majority, is doomed to miss the path. This is where she advocates what is known as 'the right to motherhood,' which is a synonym for the right to unmarried motherhood." And Mrs. Hale then devotes several

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SUFFRAGE WORK IN THE STATES

MISSOURI

Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer-Wing, field secretary of the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association, is planning to reach the remote sections in the Ozark mountains on horseback in a campaign for suffrage. In the last campaign many of the remote mountain sections were not canvassed, owing to the difficulties of reaching them. Mrs. Moyer has a thoroughbred campaign mare, La Belle, purchased by her husband, and presented to the cause, which she will ride into the Ozark region.

MASSACHUSETTS

Mayor Newhall of Lynn in his address this week to the new City Council recommended the appointment of two policewomen, who would serve as censors of theatres and dance halls.

Three changes were made in the constitution of the Springfield Equal Suffrage League at its annual meeting this week: The legislative committee is now to give reports of the work of the National society as well as of the State organization; the hospitality and literature committee is to become two separate committees, and the duties of the campaign committee are to procure signatures of persons favoring suffrage, rather than as before, of the voters.

Mrs. L. L. Doggett was elected president of the league. The other officers elected were as follows: First vice-president, Mrs. Henry G. Chapin; second vice-president, Miss Rachel Lawton; secretary, Mrs. S. A. Saunders; treasurer, Mrs. George R. Pyne; assistant secretary, Miss Alice Pierce; auditor, Mrs. Mase S. Southworth.

NEW YORK

The Empire State Campaign Committee was formally disbanded last week at the old headquarters of the organization, 303 Fifth Avenue. The money in its treasury, $1,000 in round numbers, was turned over to the new organization into which it is fused, the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, of which Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid is treasurer.

There was a meeting of the Executive Board of this body, following the disbandment of the Empire State Committee, with Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, the recently elected chairman, in the chair. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who was taken from the position to fill the chair of president of the National Association, was present as one of the directors of the State organization.

The State workers are now looking for a new headquarters, and hope to find a large old-time residence in some convenient location, where they can locate and accommodate all of their various sections, which, previous to the fusion and formation of the State Party, were independent bodies.

There will be a new labor section in the party, which will be in charge of Miss Mary Dreier; the educational section will be in charge of Mrs. Howard Mansfield; the college, Mrs. Charles Tiffany; men's section, James Lees Laidlaw; publicity, Mrs. John Blair; the Congressional work is, for the present, in charge of the officers, Mrs. Whitehouse looking after all legislative work until Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw can be relieved of her work in charge of the Manhattan Borough for the City Woman Suffrage Party. Mrs. Raymond Brown will be in charge of the work of organization.

A bill for the referendum of the question of votes for women to the voters again in November, 1917, will be presented to the Legis lature early in the new year. It is not known yet who will present it. There have been many volunteers and none of the offers have as yet been accepted. It is not expected that there will be an attempt made for presidential suffrage.

WEST VIRGINIA

The average salary of school teachers in West Virginia is $344 a year, according to statistics compiled in the State Department of Free Schools and made public last week. The highest average salary is $63 a month and the lowest $40 a month. There are 10,084 teachers employed in the State, of whom 5,766 are women.

RHODE ISLAND

The Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association has published a schedule of open forums and mass meetings. Civic problems will be discussed by prominent State officials at the forum meetings. At the mass meetings the speakers will be Zona Gale, Katherine Bement Davis, Hon. Frank P. Walsh and Prof. John C. Dunning. Artists' suffrage views will be presented by prominent Rhode Island artists.

Mrs. George D. Gladding was the hostess at the Christmas tea given at suffrage headquarters during Christmas week. Mrs. Barton P. Jenks, who attended the National convention, reported the activities in Washington.

Mrs. William A. Comstock held a well attended meeting at headquarters on Dec. 30. Mrs. J. Thayer Lincoln of Fall River, Mass., spoke on "Women of Today." Many new members were enrolled.

Professional or vocational study claims the interest of more than one-fourth the women students at the University of Wisconsin this year. Of the 1,557 women enrolled in the university only 975 are pursuing purely academic studies. Home economics leads, with 260 women enrolled in that course.

ILLINOIS

The Chicago Political Equality League at its meeting held on the afternoon of Jan. 1 at the Congress Hotel undertook two large tasks for the New Year: To see that the Morals Court has a woman judge, women officers and women policemen, and to try to weed out all the dead letter laws on the statute books.

At the suggestion of Judge John P. McGoorty a delegation was appointed to visit the City Council and ask to have the salary of a woman assistant to the Municipal Court who could take charge of a woman's court included in the 1916 budget. In the November elections the women will make an attempt to elect a woman judge.

The resolution to try their hand at judicial legislative housecleaning followed a talk by Lieutenant-Governor O'Hara, who said there were 11,000 unrepealed laws clogging the Illinois statute books.

"One of the prominent woman's clubs in Chicago has what it calls a 'by-law orgie' every year," said Mrs. George Bass. "We tear the by-laws to pieces and make them all over again. Women would do that to the constitution if they could and have it up to date and efficient. We women of Illinois realize that we have outworn our judicial system, and it is time we started in making it over."

CONNECTICUT

Miss Emily Pierson, State organizer of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, is taking up again her work in Connecticut this week. She has been out of the State almost continuously since last April. As soon as the vote was taken in the House of Representatives at Hartford on the woman suffrage amendment to the State Constitution, both she and Miss Alyse Gregory left for New Jersey, where they worked in the campaign until Oct. 19th. Miss Pierson went back to Connecticut for the State annual convention, and after that spent the last weeks of the campaign in New York State. When that was over she took a much-needed vacation out of reach for the time being of suffrage activities. With her return to Connecticut there will be a quickening in the pace of suffrage work in the State, although it cannot be said that there has been any lack of vitality or activity in the State even when both the organizers were absent.

Most of the suffrage meetings that are planned for the immediate future in Connecticut are educational, and are designed to increase the membership of the local leagues. The Hartford Equal Franchise League is giving four lectures—one a month from January to March. On Jan. 12 Professor Zueblin will speak on "Man and Woman," on Feb. 15 Rabbi Wise will speak; on March 23, Max Eastman, and on April 18 Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale.

One of the local leagues which is arousing itself to very active work is the Canaan Equal Franchise League, which has re-elected after an interval its first president, Mrs. Frank Hitchcock. The league celebrated its reorganization by greatly increasing its membership and it is planning much missionary work in the nearby towns.

"The more favorable the civic and family surroundings and the better the general conditions of life, the more clearly are they reflected in a lessened infant mortality," says the annual report of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

What is the high and holy mission of any woman but to be the best and most efficient human being possible? To enlarge the sphere of duty and the range of responsibility, where there are adequate power and intelligence, is to heighten, not to lessen, the holiness of life.—George William Curtis.

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(Continued from page 127.)

pages to expressing her own disapproval of unmarried motherhood.

Mr. Conroy, in his letter to the Evening Record, wrote: "She (Mrs. Hale) says that 'Ellen Key renders a real service to feminism,' and that 'she advocates what is known as the right to motherhood, which is a synonym for the right to unmarried motherhood." And here he broke the quotation short off—intentionally leaving his readers to infer that Mrs. Hale favored unmarried motherhood.

This is a striking instance of Mr. Conroy's garbled quotations. It shows not only that he is willing to misrepresent, but that he is driven to misrepresent, for lack of such facts as would prove his case. He would not need to do it, if he could find a genuine quotation from Dr. Shaw attacking Christianity, or from Mrs. Catt advocating free love, or from any State president declaring that she wanted the ballot for the purpose of lowering women's moral standard.

He says that Mrs. Hale is "a noted suffrage speaker," and that she believes in easy divorce. Margaret Haley is a noted suffrage speaker, and she believes in no divorce at all. Among the suffragists, as among the antis, there are all sorts of opinions about divorce. Incidentally it may be noted that in Mrs. Hale's book of more than 300 pages, there are only a few lines on divorce.

A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE AND THE HOME

Mr. Conroy says: "The Feminist is an avowed enemy of the home." Almost every Feminist lays stress upon the importance of the home, and wants the ballot partly in order that the home may be better protected. The National American Woman Suffrage Association at its recent annual convention in Washington passed the following resolution by a unanimous vote:

"That we believe the home is the foundation of the State; we believe in the sanctity of the marriage relation; and, furthermore, we believe that woman's ballot will strengthen the power of the home, and sustain the dignity and sacredness of marriage; and we denounce as a gross slander the charges made by opponents of equal suffrage that its advocates as a class entertain opinions to the contrary."

The New England Woman Suffrage Association had passed a like resolution, also by a unanimous vote. It undoubtedly voiced the opinion of the vast majority of suffragists.

Dr. Anna H. Shaw, in her address at the National Convention, said, in part:

"It is the first duty of government to care for the sanctity of the home and family. Woman's vote would secure better legislation for the home against all the corrupting forces of vested interests and vice which prosper upon its degradation."

She pointed out that all the vicious interests were opposed to votes for women, and added:

"If as a people we believe in the sanctity of marriage and the purity and purpose of the family and the home, and if these are to serve their high purpose and receive adequate representation in the government, then women, the child-bearers and home-makers, must be given the power to protect the interests of their high vocation against all the forces which are today intrenched in and protected by the government, which interests conflict with the purity, the honor, the prosperity, and the very existence of the most important institution of the world."

Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, at a former National Suffrage Convention, showed in detail how in legislation the interests of the home are generally considered last instead of first; how "business" is carefully looked out for, but the business of home-making and child-rearing is left to struggle under all sorts of needless difficulties,—poor housing, bad air and water, impure food, unsanitary conditions.

Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale says, in her chapter on "The Home of Today":

"If the home is a place of spiritual peace and renewal for adults, and a place of safety and happiness for children, it fulfills its functions: otherwise it falls short of them. If civilization does not supply for the world's families homes which perform these functions—if adults cannot obtain rest in their homes nor children happiness—civilization has not yet deserved its name. Of what avail pomp and empire, machinery and science, if there is a canker at the very heart of life?"

Such passages from prominent suffrage writers and speakers might be multiplied indefinitely.

A. S. B.

Taxation without representation is tyranny, whether the individual who pays the taxes wears trousers or petticoats.—Dorothy Dix.

"THE MATING INSTINCT"

Mr. Conroy quotes from an article written in collaboration by Inez Milholland Boissevain and another contributor to McClure's Magazine a remark on "the beginnings of a break-down of the artificial barriers in the way of a more natural observance of the mating instinct." True to his habit of putting the blackest interpretation on anything said by a suffragist, Mr. Conroy assures us that this means "free love."

It would not necessarily mean anything of the kind. Marriages today are often made for reasons that have little to do with love. Altogether too often marriage is accepted merely as an escape from starvation wages; and, strangely enough, there are many anti-suffragists who wish to encourage marriages of this kind.

John Stuart Mill commented on the idea prevailing in his time that self-support must be made hard and uncomfortable for women, or they would refuse to marry. He said the argument was, in substance: "It is necessary to society that women should marry and produce children. They will not do so unless they are compelled; therefore it is necessary to compel them." Among opponents of suffrage this notion still flourishes. At an anti-suffrage meeting held in New York City on April 2, 1914, Mrs. John Martin argued against paying women good wages, no matter how good their work. As reported in the New York Times, she said: "In every high salary paid to men society is the gainer. But with women in business it is the reverse—every raise in salary makes her less likely to marry." This means, of course, less likely to marry for money. When she has a chance to marry for love, the daughter of a multi-millionaire accepts it as delightedly as the poorest factory girl. To this extent, certainly,

"The Colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady
Are sisters under their skins."

In like manner the Colonel and the humblest subaltern are brothers under their skins. When he falls in love, neither of them needs to be driven into marriage, much less starved into it.

Those who use this argument forget that the systematic underpayment of women really makes it harder for men to marry. Often women are preferred for work which they can do no better than men—perhaps not so well—simply because they can be forced to work cheaper than men. Then the man cannot get a job and he cannot afford to marry.

A. S. B.

AN OBSCURE WRITER

Mr. Conroy next quotes from a communication sent to the Forum by a woman named Lottie M. Montgomery, who predicts that in the future "every woman will be a law unto herself" in matters of morality, and apparently does not believe in the laws of morality as now understood. Nobody at National Suffrage Headquarters knows anything about this Lottie Montgomery. She has no sort of authority to speak for the equal rights movement. She says: "To substantiate my statements I refer to the leading spokeswomen of the Feminist movement, i. e., Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Ellen Key, Emma Goldman, Mrs. C. G. Hartley, and to Bernard Shaw and Ibsen." Lottie Montgomery's list of alleged "leading spokeswomen" is absolutely fantastic. No less fantastic is Mr. Conroy's assertion that each of these is "a suffragist who either speaks for the suffrage cause, or whose writings are recomemnded or published or circulated by the National Woman Suffrage Association." Emma Goldman goes about the country lecturing against woman suffrage. Her writings have certainly never been recommended, published or circulated by the Suffrage Association. Here again Mr. Conroy is guilty of deliberate misstatement. Not one suffragist in a thousand ever read any of Mrs. C. G. Hartley's works, or would think of calling her a "leading spokeswoman of the Feminist movement." Mrs. Gilman is a sturdy upholder of morality, and so strict in her views that she is reviled by advocates of free love as an ascetic and a Puritan.

Lottie Montgomer's letter in the Forum is devoted mainly to answering an astounding article in favor of polygamy, by a gentleman who is apparently an anti, since he asserts that equal suffrage has done no good where it prevails, and that women already have everything they need except husbands. If the suffrage movement is to be held responsible for every foolish thing that any suffragist says, the anti-suffrage movement must be held equally responsible for every foolish thing that any anti says, including this gentleman's advocacy of polygamy. But the antis are not at all willing to have the rule work both ways.

An amusing instance of this is the case of Mr. E. Belfort Bax. He is opposed to legal marriage and in favor of "free unions." The Ohio anti-suffragists were under the impression that he was a suffragist, and they published his anti-marriage views in a leaflet, as a sample of the shocking things that suffragists believe. As it happens, Mr. E. Belfort Bax is a red-hot opponent of woman suffrage, and has written a book fiercely attacking it. But when these facts came to light, the antis would not for a moment admit that his anti-marriage views were a fair sample of what the antis believe.

A few suffragists and a great many anti-suffragists hold loose and objectionable views on the marriage question; but the Suffrage Association is no more responsible for the former than the Anti-Suffrage Association for the latter.

A. S. B.

STARS OF PRAISE

Mr. Conroy says: "'The Case for Woman Suffrage,' a Bibliography of suffrage literature published by the College Equal Suffrage League and sold by the National Woman Suffrage Association, sneers at the 'old-fashioned' suffrage arguments, and gives the highest meed of praise to the radical Feminists and Socialists."

As a matter of fact, the Bibliography gives seven stars of praise to John Stuart Mill's conservative book on the woman question, and only four to Bernard Shaw's dissertation on "The Womanly Woman," from which Mr. Conroy quotes (apparently as the most shocking passage he can find in the Bibliography) Shaw's characteristic declaration that one of the best things about equal suffrage will be to make women less womanly "in the commonly accepted sense of the term."

The point, however, is utterly trivial. President M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr explains in the preface to the Bibliography that the stars of praise represent simply the personal opinion of the compiler, Miss Marjorie Ladd Franklin.

A. S. B.

"FREE TO DO ANYTHING"

Mr. Conroy says in big capitals: "Women are today free to do anything men are permitted to do under the laws of God or man." Women are not allowed to cast a vote. This is the crux of the whole matter about which we are arguing.

This particular sex disability brings a whole series of others in its train. Women are ineligible to most offices. In Massachusetts a woman cannot be a notary public; in Louisiana she cannot be a witness to a legal document; in many States she cannot serve on a school board; in West Virginia she cannot serve on the board of a charitable institution; in most States a married woman has no legal rights over her own children, so long as she lives with her husband.

Suppose men were free to do everything that women are permitted to do, "under the laws of God or man," with the exception that no man was allowed to vote, and all the laws were made by the women, and all the tax-money spent by the women as they saw fit. Would not a strenuous protest go up from the excluded men, and an earnest demand for their emancipation?

If the Golden Rule is the law of God, it should be written into the law of the land by giving votes to women.

A. S. B.

(To be continued.)

A STRONG FORTIFICATION

A pleasant reminiscence of Lucy Stone is given by Mrs. A. D. Chandler of Vermont, in a Christmas letter to the editor of The Woman's Journal. She says:

"I was riding with her once in her carriage in Dorchester, while she was distributing milk to babes, and food to others, besides reading matter in some places; and I was interested not only in her charitable work but in her conversation and sweet spirit to all. I asked her how she had kept such a sweet spirit through all her experiences in her work. Her reply was, 'Mrs. Chandler, I never got in front of my work.' What a splendid fortification she had!"

I am in favor of bringing the votes of women to the reinforcement of all good causes.—George Hodges, D.D., Dean of Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.

Equal suffrage enlarges women's mental horizon and inculcates tolerance.—Sir Joseph George Ward, Premier of New Zealand.

Woman suffrage has been beneficial. It has interested women in questions of State, and it is difficult to estimate its educative influence.—Sir Robert Stout, Chief Justice of New Zealand.

SUFFRAGE STATUS

States Where Women Have Full Suffrage—Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, California, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, Alaska.
Presidential and Municipal Suffrage—Illinois.
States Which Vote On Question in 1916—Iowa (June 5), South Dakota, West Virginia.
State Which Votes On Question in 1917—Arkansas.
State Where Amendment Has Passed One Legislature and Must Pass Another—Tennessee.

TAINTED VERDICT IN PHILADELPHIA

(Continued from page 9.)

central wards referred to above, No. 1 received only 15,321 votes, while No. 2 received 52,612; Nos. 3 and 4 each nearly as many.

Take the second ward, for instance. Out of 3,017 official ballots cast, 2,730 were against the suffrage amendment, and only 46 against increasing the city's indebtedness.

In the third ward, out of 1,848 official ballots cast, 1,817 were against the suffrage amendment, and only 31 against increasing the city's indebtedness.

In the fourth ward, out of 1,964 official ballots cast, 1,928 were against the suffrage amendment, and only 36 against increasing the city's indebtedness.

In the seventh ward, out of 4,201 official ballots cast, 3,622 were against the suffrage amendment, and only 171 against increasing the city's indebtedness.

In the eleventh ward, out of 1,409 official ballots cast, 1,326 were against the suffrage amendment, and only 6 against increasing the city's indebtedness.

In the thirteenth ward, out of 2,878 official ballots cast, 2,554 were against the suffrage amendment, and only 74 against increasing the city's indebtedness.

Besides these six wards, at least a dozen others told a similar story of how the suffrage amendment was sandbagged—human rights sidetracked for a big city debt.

The scheme adopted to bring about such results was to "assist" the voters in marking their ballots. A sample ballot was handed by the recognized precinct leader to the voter upon entering the election booth, who was assumed to be, and who confessed to be, too ignorant to cast his ballot without help. This had been previously marked with a cross after "yes" or "no" as guide in marking the official ballot. The 2nd, 3rd and 4th amendments were invariably marked "yes" and No. 1 "no," except in a few precincts, and by this usurpation of the rights, dignity and responsibility of the ignorant electorate, the great majority was built up against the suffrage amendment.

Had the voters not received orders at the leaders' meeting, nor been guided by the marked sample ballot, and had they been given a free, uninfluenced choice in voting, the majority against the suffrage amendment would have been many thousands less than it was, if not wiped out altogether.

It was not the limp logic, nor the distorted facts, nor the flimsy arguments of those opposed to woman suffrage upon principle, that compassed the defeat of Amendment No. 1, but political hugger-muggery at the polls. It was indeed lamentable to observe great numbers of intelligent, educated and well-meaning men, themselves enjoying full political rights, unable to overcome their prejudices, turning deaf ears to the appeal of the women for the same privileges; but it was truly pitiful to witness great masses of men being directed to the polling booths as shepherds lead or drive their flocks of sheep to pasture. Against the thousands of good men and true who voted against the amendment at the bidding of conscience, there is no word here of complaint or criticism.

Those who adopted such methods for controlling the votes of the ignorant, or who tacitly approved of such methods, were not living up to the high calling of American citizenship. It was a travesty upon republican principles and a reproach to our city that thousands of men who acknowledge themselves too ignorant to cast a vote unaided, should be made use of to deprive intelligent women of their political rights. Manly men should see to it, in any future contest in our city where the rights of women are concerned, that they be given a square deal, a true, and not a tainted verdict, such as was rendered on November 2nd.

Nevertheless, the friends of the suffrage cause have much reason for rejoicing that so many thousands of thoughtful, earnest, unyoked and unkept men, with sense enough to vote without being shown, over 77,000 in Philadelphia alone, cast aside ancient prejudices and helped to carry forward the standard of equal rights and true democracy within sight of the promised land.

Wilmer Atkinson,
President Pennsylvania Men's League for Woman Suffrage.
Farm Journal Building,
Washington Square,
Philadelphia, Pa.

WOMEN LEAD ON DRY INITIATIVES

Petition of California Citizens for Prohibition Shows Over 75 Per Cent. Women Signers

A petition filed with the Secretary of State of California Dec. 30 insures the submission next fall to the people of the State of a proposition for absolute prohibition in California. If carried, the prohibition law would go into effect January 1, 1920.

The petitions for the prohibition initiative show at least 75 per cent. of the names those of women.

Two Superior California petitions—Tehama and Siskiyou counties—showed that a majority of the names estimated at close to 80 per cent. are of women, and married women predominate, according to the Sacramento Bee.

One hundred and fifty-nine women hold elective offices in Kansas counties and townships. The counties of the State average a little more than one woman official each. Of the total number of women officeholders, 126 occupy elective county offices.

Mrs. Hannah D. Long of Trenton, N. J., recently began her duties as the first policewoman in New Jersey. Mrs. Long has supervision of dance halls, places where liquor is sold supposedly to minors, and will also look after girls who are in the streets after dark.

Lieutenant-Governor W. Y. Morgan of Kansas has suggested to Kansas Republicans that Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter be made a delegate to the national Republican convention in Chicago June 7, and D. A. Ellsworth, another prominent Republican, has also added the name of Miss Mary Alice Whitney, professor of American history at the State Normal School.

MARGARET WILSON DESCRIBES PLAN

Would Make School Buildings Centre Where Citizens Could Meet for Civic Good

Every school building in the United States was pictured as a potential Town Hall at a session of the American Civic Association last week, at which Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, presided.

Miss Wilson described the social centre movement as a plan to make each school building, now idle 18 hours or more each day, the meeting and voting place of citizens of its district, associated in one non-partisan, non-exclusive organization to deliberate questions on which they vote and to promote in more direct ways the life and happiness of the neighborhood and city and town. The idea that it was proposed to make the schools social centres for public amusement or to throw them open to whatever public organization might, for the moment, interest the board of education, she said, was a misconception.

"DRY" NEW YEAR IN SEVEN STATES

Over 3,000 Saloons Wiped Out in Seven States, in Four of Which Women Vote

State-wide prohibition of sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors became effective in seven States at midnight Dec. 31, putting out of business more than 3000 saloons and a large number of breweries, wholesale liquor houses and distilleries, according to the figures of the Anti-Saloon League of America. Four of the seven States, Colorado, Oregon, Washington and Idaho, were States where women vote, and in one of them, Iowa, the question is already before the voters.

Idaho went dry by virtue of statutory prohibition. Most of the State had been dry under local option, and only about 150 saloons were forced out of business. Idaho's prohibition law is said to be one of the most drastic in the Union. It not only prohibits the manufacture and sale of liquor, but makes possession of any kind of malt or spirituous liquor a crime, excepting wine for sacramental purposes and pure alcohol for medical, scientific and mechanical uses, which is procurable only on an order from the Probate Court.

The Woman's Club of Denver, Col., on New Year's afternoon celebrated the coming of dry Colorado with a program every hour, beginning at 4 o'clock.

Hundreds of popular periodicals were withdrawn from newsstand sale in Washington because of the State-wide prohibition law forbidding the advertising of liquors. In cases where magazines were not withdrawn, the pages containing liquor advertisements had been cut out.

A magazine distributing agency announced that several publications would issue editions not containing liquor advertising for sale in Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

For the first time in its history as a city, Portland, Oregon, ended on Jan. 3 a 24-hour period without an arrest for drunkenness or disorderly conduct.

The following number of retail liquor and brewery establishments were closed:

	Retail liquor establishments closed.	Breweries and distilleries closed.
Colorado	1,615	12
Idaho	588	6
Oregon	1,844	15
Washington ...	2,612	17
Total	6,659	50

PAUPERS EQUAL WOMEN IN STATE

(Continued from page 9.)

Louisiana—Idiots, insane, felons, men unable to read and write in English, **women.** (c)

Maine—Paupers, insane, men unable to read and write in English, Indians who have not severed tribal relations, **women.**

Maryland—Felons, lunatics, bribers, **women.**

Massachusetts—Paupers, men unable to read and write in English, **women.** (a)

Michigan—Indians with tribal relations, **women.** (a, c)

Minnesota—Felons, insane, Indians who have not severed tribal relations, **women.** (a)

Mississippi—Insane, idiots, Indians not taxed, felons, bigamists, men unable to read and write in English, **women.** (a)

Missouri—Felons, soldiers, sailors, and marines in U. S. service, **women.**

Montana—Felons, idiots, insane, Indians who have not severed tribal relations, soldiers, sailors, and marines in U. S. service.

Nebraska — Felons, insane, **women.** (a)

Nevada—Idiots, insane, felons.

New Hampshire—Paupers, insane, idiots, felons, **women.** (a)

New Jersey—Idiots, paupers, insane, felons, soldiers, sailors and marines in U. S. service, **women.** (a)

New Mexico—Idiots, insane, felons, Indians who have not severed tribal relations, **women.** (a)

New York—Offenders against elective franchise rights, guilty of bribery, betting on elections, men convicted of a felony and not restored to citizenship by the Executive (a, c) convicts in house of refuge or reformatory are not disqualified, **women.**

North Carolina—Idiots, lunatics, felons, **women.**

North Dakota—Felons, insane, tribal Indians, **women.** (a)

Ohio—Idiots, insane, felons, soldiers, sailors and marines in U. S. service, **women.** (a)

Oklahoma—Felons, idiots, insane, men unable to read and write in English, Indians who have not severed tribal relations, **women.** (a)

Oregon—Idiots, insane, convicted of felony, U. S. soildiers and sailors.

Pennsylvania—Felons, non-taxpayers, **women.**

Porto Rico—Felons, insane, soldiers, sailors and marines in U. S. service, **women.**

Rhode Island—Paupers, lunatics, felons, **women.***

South Carolina—Felons, insane, paupers, men who have not paid taxes or cannot read and write, **women.**

South Dakota—Insane, felons, U. S. soldiers, seamen and marines, **women.** (a)

Tennessee—Felons, men failing to pay poll tax, **women.**

Texas—Idiots, lunatics, felons, U. S. soldiers, marines and seamen, **women.**

Utah—Idiots, insane, felons, soldiers, sailors and marines in U. S. service.

Vermont—Men lacking approbation of local board of civil authority, **women.** (a)

Virginia—Idiots, lunatics, paupers, soldiers, sailors and marines in the U. S. service, men failing to pay poll tax, **women.**

Washington — Idiots, lunatics, felons, Indians who have not severed tribal relations.

West Virginia—Idiots, lunatics, felons, **women.**

Wisconsin—Insane, felons, tribal Indians, **women.** (a)

Wyoming—Idiots, insane, felons, persons unable to read State Constitution.

(a) School suffrage granted certain classes of women subject to various restrictions.
(b) Presidential and partial municipal and county suffrage granted to women.
(c) Suffrage on taxation and bonding propositions granted certain classes of women subject to various restrictions.
(d) Municipal suffrage in town of Fellsmere.

*Non-taxpayers are required to register yearly before June 30.

No one can give any reason against woman suffrage, except such arguments of conservative timidity as have generally withstood every step in the advancement of mankind.—Rev. Charles F. Dole.

Miss Margaret Foley

For speaking engagements before men's and women's organizations, Miss Margaret Foley may be reached by addressing her in care of

The Woman's Journal
585 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

WOMEN
WHO WOULD
VOTE INTELLIGENTLY

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Suffrage Exchange

I AM AN EDUCATED MAN and know suffrage. Am a good writer. My employer will remove me if I write for suffrage, so I want to change occupation. Will some suffragist buy, improve and stock a small farm and sell to me at liberal advance and 8 per cent. interest, nothing down and seven years' time? Then I can and will work, write and speak for suffrage. Will give a good business trade. Address "U," care Woman's Journal. (2)

HILLCREST ORCHARD, a private home for invalids or convalescents (not a sanatorium) but a quiet refined home in the Orchard Country of California where guests can receive care and conscientious medical service. For terms address, Doctor Annie Anderson, Los Gatos, California. (eow2)

SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES.

HELP US to dispose of our 1000 Suffrage Cook Books. $1.00 per copy. $1.10 prepaid, mailed to any point. Every recipe guaranteed. Equal Franchise Federation, 3046 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburg, Pa (tf)

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THOUSANDS MEN AND WOMEN WANTED. U. S. Government Jobs. $75.00 month. Rapid advance to $150 month. Vacations. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dep't F134, Rochester, N. Y. (2)

HENRY FORD SAYS VOTERS TO BLAME

Comes Back With Firm Belief That War Was Fault of Electorate Itself

On his return from the peace expedition this week Mr. Henry Ford declared that his trip had convinced him that the electorates in the European countries were responsible for the war.

"A marked change has come over my whole viewpoint since I went away," he said, according to the New York Times. "Before going to Europe I held the view that the bankers, militarists and munition manufacturers were responsible. I come back with the firm belief that the people most to blame are the ones who are getting slaughtered. They have neglected to select the proper heads for their governments—the men who would prevent such chaotic conditions. In the great majority of cases the people (voters) select their rulers and then are afraid of them. They don't write enough letters to them and let them know their views."

Asked if he thought a republic was not a more advisable form of government than a monarchy, Mr. Ford replied:

"Yes, I think that is so. But France is a republic, and it doesn't elect the men who would prevent the nation preparing for war. And you see where France is now. The trouble is that citizens don't take enough interest in the government. But so far as neglecting government is concerned, I am one of the worst offenders. I have been a voter for thirty-one years, and during that time I have voted but six times. Then it was because Mrs. Ford drove me to do it.

"Formerly my idea was that in this country also the men behind the campaign for preparedness were the militarists and munition manufacturers. But I find the people who don't elect the right men are the ones to blame; they should express their own minds."

Although Mr. Ford did not point this fact out, he would probably recognize its truth: That in none of the nations now at war do women form a part of the electorate, and that when such a vital matter as war or peace is settled by the attitude of the voters, women need the vote and are needed as voters.

WOMAN SURVIVOR WOULD AVOID WAR

Dr. Greil Makes Significant Statement After Losing Property on Ancona

After escaping by a hairbreadth with her life from the horrors of the Ancona disaster, Dr. C. S. Greil arrived in New York last week almost penniless because her entire fortune of $20,000 went to the bottom with the ship. Even the clothes she wore had been given her at the American Embassy at London.

Dr. Greil was called to Washington as a witness for the government.

"I realize now, as I did not at the time," said Dr. Greil, "the seriousness of the international situation caused by the Ancona's sinking." But she added these words, significant as coming from a woman: "I would rather have gone down with the ship than have my country involved in war on account of my affidavit."

MANITOBA WOMEN MORE THAN DOUBLED PROMISE

Mrs. Burritt, 93 Years Old, Ceaselessly Climbed Stairs and Secured 4,250 Signatures—Premier Norris Declares Government Will Fulfil Pledge and Give Vote

When the women of Manitoba brought before Premier Norris and his Cabinet their suffrage petition which was to represent 15 per cent. as many names of women as there were votes cast at the last provincial election, they presented a list of signatures 1,159 feet long. Instead of securing signatures amounting to 15 per cent. of the male electors, they secured 33.9 per cent., every one certified by a chartered accountant.

Mr. T. H. Johnson, member of the Cabinet, introduced the big delegation of women from the Political Equality League, describing the occasion as one of the epoch-making events of the province.

Dr. Mary Crawford, pointing to the petitions on the table, reminded the Cabinet that the women had carried out their pledge—to secure the bona fide signatures of women amounting to 15 per cent. of the total number of male electors. The Liberal party had supported equal suffrage, she said; so had the Labor party, and so had the Conservative party just before the last elections. "So," Dr. Crawford declared, "we have a solid phalanx of public opinion behind us."

Mrs. Fred J. Dixon pointed out that the greater part of the securing of signatures had been the work of individuals, often at great sacrifice. Fifty-five thousand sheets of literature had been sent out to stir up the indifferent. There had been no paid workers. They had all kept before them "the vision of things to be, when generations yet unborn reap the harvest of the seed we are sowing now."

Mrs. Amelia Burritt, of Sturgeon Creek, 93 years old, told how she had ceaselessly "climbed steps, up and down," since last June, securing signatures. "I often had to educate them," she said, referring to indifferent or stubborn women. "Sometimes I would get tired while talking and I would ask to sit down. Then I felt better and I would go at 'em again."

Mrs. Burritt alone had secured 4,250 signatures out of the 35,584 total. "I could have got 8,000 if I had found them all in," she said in a determined voice, amid applause.

Mrs. A. V. Thomas told of an equal franchise bill being introduced in the local house 25 years ago by a private member from Gimli, the Icelandic women having started the movement here.

She praised the Grain Growers' Association, which lent material assistance in the work.

Premier Norris told the delegation that he realized the extent of their campaign and the difficulties encountered by opposition.

"You have more than complied with what we asked you to do," said the premier. "We said we would undertake to pass legislation when you had secured a certain percentage of bona fide signatures. There is no questioning the authenticity of these names. They are all certified. You have done your part and the government has no idea of shrinking away from what it promised to do.

"We accept the responsibility of our statements, and are prepared to try and carry out our platform as far as we honestly can. In fact, the equal franchise bill is prepared and is almost ready for the printers. It will be presented at the opening of the House, and we expect it to pass before the session is far advanced."

TO EAT CHEESE WAS UNLADYLIKE

London Paper Tells Old Belief That Curds Were Improper Diet for Women

There was a time, says the London Chronicle, when cheese was regarded as too vulgar a diet for well-bred ladies. This belief is referred to in Mrs. Gaskell's "Wives and Daughters," and also in "The Visits of Elizabeth," where Mrs. Elinor Glyn makes her heroine write: "I was glad to have a nice piece of cheese. All the time I was with Godmamma I was not allowed to, as it isn't considered proper for girls." A correspondent of "Notes and Queries" for April 24, 1909, writes: "When I was living in Jamaica, some years ago, a friend of mine who would now, if living, be about 95, told me that before he left England as a young man it was not the custom for ladies to eat cheese. Though he had been in England so lately as 1874, he believed that ladies suffered the same privation at that time, and almost refused to believe me when I told him that they did not."

NINETEEN SIXTEEN TO BE BABY YEAR

Julia Lathrop Appoints First Week in March for Nation to Study Baby Question

The facts about American babies, the needs of American babies and America's responsibility to her babies this year will be known as never before because the first week in March will be baby week throughout the country, announces Miss Julia C. Lathrop, head of the federal children's bureau. Nineteen sixteen is baby year.

More than 400 communities, representing every State in the Union, are already laying their plans for baby week in order that during those seven day the needs of the babies may be presented so that all the parents in those communities will learn a little better how to care for their babies, and all citizens will realize that they have a special obligation to safeguard the conditions surrounding babies.

The Michigan State Grange recently adopted a resolution favoring the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment.

CHICAGO WOMEN PATROL STREETS

Hundreds of Women Go on Duty on City's New Citizen Police Force

Hundreds of women were among the first 2000 of Chicago's proposed 20,000 citizen police force which went on duty last week. They took up their patrol in the politest, as well as the toughest districts in the city. Millionaires' row along Lake Shore drive and Little Italy, a short distance away, were the districts chosen. That women were to be allowed on the force was not known until Louis Damon, secretary of the Civic Co-operators, sponsor for the movement, made the announcement.

"They'll be better than men," said Damon. "They notice things quicker than men. The force will be composed mostly of women. When complete every block in the city will have a citizen policeman or policewoman."

JOHN BARRETT IS FOR SUFFRAGE

Nearly Every Speaker at Pan-American Congress in Favor of Votes for Women

Previous to the women's auxiliary conference of the second Pan-American scientific congress the executive committee of the congress decided that political questions would be out of place in the permanent acts of the conference. This ruling was not intended primarily to head off a suffrage resolution, according to Secretary General John Barrett.

"No one attending this congress is a more ardent suffragist than myself," declared Mr. Barrett, in an interview with a Philadelphia North American reporter. "I have favored woman suffrage for thirty years. You will note that nearly every speaker on the program is a suffragist and, of course, there is no restriction against the injection of the suffrage problem into the discussion."

SUFFRAGE STATES HAVE MORE VOICE

Republicans Give Them Larger Proportional Representation by Decreasing Other States

Equal suffrage States will have a larger proportional representation at the National Republican Convention in Chicago next June because the new apportionment of delegates has decreased the representation of some of the non-suffrage States. Under the new apportionment, the State of Alabama loses eight delegates, Arkansas three, Florida four, Georgia 11, Louisiana eight, Mississippi eight, New Mexico two, New Nork three, North Carolina three, South Carolina seven, Tennessee three, Texas 14, Virginia nine, Hawaii six, Philippines two, Porto Rico two.

The delegates from the equal suffrage States number six from Arizona, 26 from California, 12 from Colorado, eight from Idaho, 58 from Illinois, 20 from Kansas, six from Nevada, 10 from Oregon, eight from Utah, 14 from Washington and six from Wyoming—making a total of 174.

"San Francisco was the city that tried to beat suffrage in California, and thought she had done it," says the San Francisco Star. "At the last election in San Francisco, women voted by a larger percentage than the men, according to the registrar's report."

Marie Doro will take the part of Melinda in "Melinda and Her Sister," the suffrage operetta by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Miss Elsie Maxwell.

LAST LAUGHS

There are compensations in all things. When women get the suffrage they won't want to be moving all the time, for fear of losing their votes.—Puck.

A group of ice houses went up in flames recently and, according to a newspaper report, "twelve hundred tons of ice were reduced to ashes."—Boston Transcript.

"Well, George, are you perfectly satisfied?" asked his uncle, after the Christmas party was over. "No, uncle, I ain't," was the plaintive reply. "Bless my soul, how's that?" "Why," replied George, "auntie told me to eat as much as I wanted, and I couldn't."

The women didn't vote in Sodom and Gomorrah—
No suffrage rights had they;
And—this ought to fill the anti-suffs with horrah—
Where are them towns today?
—New York Tribune.

Johnny, aged five, had a habit of using in his conversation every big word he happened to hear, regardless of its meaning. One morning he and his elder brother were trying to wash from the same basin, to Johnny's detriment; and he ran into the kitchen, exclaiming, "Mother, Charlie's metropolizing the whole laudatory!"

Cecil was suffering from toothache. "You'll be a brave boy and have it out, won't you, dear?" pleaded his mother. "It won't hurt much, and then the ache will all be over." Then his brother, one year older, came to his mother's aid. "Aw, go on an' have it out," he said. "What's the matter wit' yeh? Don't you know it'll be one less to clean?"

Sir Walter Raleigh, professor of English Literature at Oxford, recently arrived in New York.

An American colleague in London wrote to a friend in the United States to meet Sir Walter, but supplied only the description of him that he was a "very tall man." The friend has just written to London:

"I watched several tall men come down the gangplank, and when I saw one who I thought might be Raleigh I walked up to him and said, 'Excuse me, sir, are you Sir Walter Raleigh?' He happened to be a very typical Westerner and not the professor of English literature at Oxford, and he replied:

"'No, sir, I'm Christopher Columbus.'"